



The
ROSE
SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1954



MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONT

M1L 1Z8

YEAR BOOK
of
THE ROSE SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1913-1954



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Foreword

Once again the Year Book goes forward to our members, accompanied by our greetings and our good wishes for another successful Rose season. In the course of the past year our membership has increased substantially and many of the new members, no doubt, are relatively inexperienced. As a gesture toward them, therefore, this volume includes considerable material of an elementary nature which is designed to assist in overcoming difficulties and doubts.

To all those who have assisted in the preparation of material included herein we extend our thanks.

We also gratefully acknowledge the support extended by our advertisers whose co-operation makes possible the publication of our Year Book. We again urge that, to the extent possible, our members patronize these advertisers, indicating at the same time that their patronage is in recognition of the support which has been accorded the Society's work.

— THE EDITOR

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Note:—The President, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer are ipso facto members of all Committees.



MRS. H. P. MARSHALL
President

THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, 1954

President's Greeting

When this message reaches you, we shall once again be looking forward to a happy season of gardening. All over this lovely land of ours, many beautiful gardens will be filled with flowers, and among those most cherished, will be Roses.

The men and women who are responsible for the administration of the affairs of The Rose Society of Ontario, are now busy directing their time and effort in preparing for our great day — the Annual Rose Show, in June.

May I, therefore, take this opportunity of inviting all of you, who have never exhibited Roses in the Show, to do so this year. Once you have joined our happy circle of regular competitors you will be richly rewarded, not only by the pleasure of well-earned awards, but by the many friendly contacts you will undoubtedly make.

Do not imagine that it is necessary to have an extensive planting or to be considered a top authority on rose culture, in order to qualify. Remember this! The "Best Rose in the Show" is always grown on one bush! To encourage you further may I tell you this? In our first attempt, we had only 22 Roses available — a cool spell and our shady location being largely responsible. Nevertheless, three awards were received, and it still brings a glow of pleasure to remember that occasion.

To make our Show more truly representative of the membership at large, we would like to have more entries from those at a distance. You will, quite naturally, think of the hazards of handling and transporting your blooms, but if you will observe a few simple rules, it is not at all difficult. We have asked our old friend, Professor A. H. MacAndrews, of Syracuse, N.Y., to write an article for a future Bulletin, in which he will tell you how he so successfully prepares and transports his magnificent Roses to Toronto by motor car. Elsewhere in this book, you will find an article by Mr. Archie Selwood, of Vancouver, entitled "Hints to the Novice Exhibitor". With so much help from such experienced men, your first venture cannot but succeed.

It would seem that our Society is now acquiring a somewhat National flavour, since we have members in every Province across Canada. This bespeaks a prosperous future and as our horizons widen, so do our responsibilities and we must be ready to meet them. May I ask your support so that we may make this a year of real progress.

Nina E. L. Marshall
President.

The Annual Meeting, 1953

The Annual Meeting of The Rose Society of Ontario was held in the First Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue, West, Toronto, on October 7th, 1953, in combination with our Third Annual Autumn Rose Show, on which occasion The President, Miss Mabel Stoakley, acted as Chairman for the Meeting and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, acted as Secretary for the Meeting.

The President extended a welcome to the members and their friends and was then assured by the Honorary Secretary that the Meeting was properly constituted and that the required quorum was present.

On a motion by Mr. A. S. Foggo, seconded by Mrs. H. T. Burgess, the Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on 8th of October, 1952, were taken as read.

The President then addressed the Meeting as follows:

The President's Address

A high peak of interest was reached in our Rose Society during Coronation year, in rose culture, and in the publication of helpful and valued information for better Roses and a better Rose Show!

Our Chairman of the Publications Committee and Editor, Mr. A. J. Webster, prepared and supervised publication of the largest post-war edition of the Year Book, which has received favorable comment in Canada, the United States and Australia.

Seven issues of the Rose Bulletin were distributed (three more than in 1952) including a special number on winter protection of Roses, the material for which was prepared by our Membership Chairman, Mr. O. C. Bentley.

Revenue from advertising in the year book, \$770, was the highest in our history — and much of this, too, was obtained by the Editor!

Our special thanks to Mr. Webster for the important and valuable publications!

Mrs. M. C. Hooper, Programme chairman, arranged an attractive Spring meeting, with Mr. John Bradshaw as principal speaker, assisted by Mr. Douglas Cooper.

We are grateful to Mrs. Hooper for the interest she has provided to our programme, including that of this Annual Meeting.

The Spring and Annual Meetings and the Rose Show were greater successes because of the publicity planned by the chairman, Mr. J. H. Berry. His copy attracted large and

interested audiences! Our special appreciation to Mr. Berry!

You will hear reports from our Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Norton, Membership Chairman, Mr. O. C. Bentley, and Exhibition Committee Chairman, Dr. J. H. Baillie.

To all Officers, Committee chairmen and Committee members, go our grateful thanks and appreciation for their contribution to a highly successful year.

Your President is mindful of the fact that much of the hard work was done during her three months' absence, enjoying Roses in other countries. She is especially appreciative of the fine co-operation and achievements of the Board of Directors.

She values highly, too, the honour of having served you in the office of President during the past two years.

Respectfully submitted,

Mabel Stoakley, President

The Treasurer's Report

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Norton, then presented the Financial Statement for the year ended 30th September, 1953, details of which appear elsewhere, and on his Motion, seconded by Mr. O. C. Bentley, the Treasurer's report was adopted. Mr. Norton then moved a vote of thanks to the Auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts and S. M. Hulbig, coupled with a Motion for their re-appointment for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. D. C. Patton and received the hearty approval of the members present.

Reports of Standing Committees

Reports were submitted by the various Committee Chairmen and duly accepted.

The President called on Mr. A. J. Webster, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to present to the Meeting a suggested list of Members to serve the Society as its Directors for 1954. Upon completion of the reading of this list of names the President invited further nominations and inasmuch as there were none, those members whose names appeared on the list submitted by the Nominating Committee were declared elected on a motion of Mrs. A. A. Norton seconded by Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

Election of Directors

In line with the recommendations of the Nominating Committee for Personnel of the Directorate for 1954 (See

Clause 14 of the Constitution) the following members were elected: Dr. J. H. Baillie, Messrs. S. B. Bartlett, O. C. Bentley, J. H. Berry, A. E. Brown, C. W. Cruickshank, F. F. Dufton, F. R. Dufton, A. S. Foggo, Mrs. M. C. Hooper, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Mr. W. J. McNeill, Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Messrs. A. A. Norton, D. C. Patton, C. A. Snowdon, Miss Mabel Stoakley, Messrs. E. W. Tyrrell, A. J. Webster, E. H. Wilkinson and Mrs. C. T. Wilson.

It is deeply regretted that, owing to ill health, Mr. P. L. Whytock has found it necessary to retire from the Board of which he has been a valued member since 1927. In recognition of his outstanding services to the Society Mr. Whytock was unanimously elected an Honorary Director.

It is with regret, also, that we record the retirement of Mr. J. C. Taylor who finds that the pressure of other duties has served to prevent his active participation in the direction of the Society's affairs. Mr. Taylor and his predecessors at the Ontario Agricultural College have long been associated with the work of the Society and Mr. Taylor has acted as a judge at our Rose Show for many years. We trust that he will find it possible to continue serving in that capacity and in the meantime he has been elected an Honorary Director.

It will be noted that to replace Messrs. Whytock and Taylor on the Board Messrs. F. R. Dufton and A. S. Foggo have been elected. Miss Vera Holdsworth has been appointed to the Board subsequent to the Annual Meeting to succeed Mrs. C. T. Wilson whose resignation has been accepted with regret.

Additional Business

On a Motion by Dr. J. H. Baillie, seconded by Mr. A. J. Webster, and with full approval of the Meeting, the maximum number of Honorary Directors was increased from 4 to 10.

Following the business portion of the Meeting, Miss Stoakley provided some very interesting entertainment in the form of a display of colored slides taken while on a trip through England and the Continent. Mr. J. S. Carter expressed the thanks of the Society to Miss Stoakley for her fine contribution to the Annual Meeting.

This was followed by a report from the Judges at our Autumn Show. The S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy, which was won by Mrs. C. T. Wilson, was presented by Miss Stoakley.

Financial Statement

Covering Receipts and Disbursements Period from
October 1st, 1952 to September 30th, 1953

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS

Memberships	\$1,673.95
Advertising — Year Book	700.00
Rose Exhibition	1,133.35
Donations	65.00
Sale of Publications	14.28
	<u>\$3,586.58</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage	179.50
Printing and Stationery	422.60
Honorarium for 1953	100.00
Secretary and Stenographic	43.21
Year Book Total Printing	1,266.94
Meetings and General	69.96
Insurance on Trophies, etc.	56.10
Rose Exhibition 1953 Expenses	1,053.67
Bank Service Charges and Exchange	9.95
	<u>\$3,201.93</u>
Balance Sept. 30, 1953	\$ 384.65

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance September 30, 1952	\$ 228.18
Operating Credit for 1953	<u>384.65</u>
	<u>\$ 612.83</u>
Bank Balance September 30, 1953	\$ 612.83

ROSE EXHIBITION

Receipts		Disbursements	
Entry Fees	\$ 32.75	Hart House Rental	\$ 338.42
Ticket Sale	920.50	Advertising and Publicity	253.93
Auction	180.10	Trophy Expenses, Credits etc.	461.32
			<u>\$1,053.67</u>
Total	<u>\$1,133.35</u>	Total	
Surplus from Rose Exhibition to Sept. 30		\$ 79.68	
Tickets used and not paid for		45.00	\$ 124.68
			<u>84.00</u>
Unpaid Expenses			
Estimated Nett Surplus from Rose Exhibition			\$ 40.68

26th January, 1954.
Toronto, Ont.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books and records of The Rose Society of Ontario for the year ended 30th September, 1953, and have found them to be correct. We have also verified the cash balance as shown on the Financial Statement.

Maxwell C. Coutts
S. M. Hulbig
Auditors

Awards at the 1953 Rose Show

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1.	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
2.	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
3.	City of Toronto	No Entry	No Entry
4.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	A. J. Webster	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
5.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	A. S. Foggo
6.	A. H. MacAndrews	No Entry	No Entry
7.	A. J. Webster	S. B. Bartlett	No Entry
8.	A. J. Webster	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	No Entry
9.	A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
10.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	No Entry	No Entry
11.	A. H. MacAndrews	Dr. J. M. McLeod	A. J. Webster
12.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	No Entry	No Entry
13.	A. H. MacAndrews	S. B. Bartlett	No Entry
14.	S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews
15.	A. H. MacAndrews	No Entry	No Entry
16.	S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. J. M. Philp	A. H. MacAndrews
17.	A. J. Webster	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	No Entry
18.	J. S. Carter	N. S. Haines	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
19.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	No Entry	No Entry
20.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mrs. J. M. Philp	Mrs. H. T. Burgess
21.	Thos. Pocklington	Mrs. J. M. Philp	Dr. J. M. McLeod
22.	A. H. MacAndrews	Mrs. J. M. Philp	J. H. Thompson
23.	A. H. MacAndrews	J. H. Thompson	No Entry
24.	A. S. Foggo	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	F. R. Dufton
(a)	A. H. MacAndrews	A. A. Norton	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
(b)	A. S. Foggo	A. A. Norton	W. J. McNeill
(c)	A. A. Norton	Thos. Pocklington	A. H. MacAndrews
(d)	F. R. Dufton	J. H. Thompson	A. A. Norton
(e)	A. H. MacAndrews	Mrs. R. H. Max	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
25.	Mrs. C. T. Wilson	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	No Entry
26.	No Award	Mrs. M. Jackes	No Entry
27.	Mrs. M. Jackes	No Award	No Entry
28.	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
29.	Mrs. M. Sloan	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	Mrs. F. R. Dufton
30.	W. C. Reed	Mrs. A. P. Hart	Miss Cynthia McGee
31.	J. A. Lowe	W. J. Keenan	W. C. Reed
32.	Mrs. Wm. A. Oille	W. C. Reed	F. Rushby
33.	Thos. Pocklington	No Entry	No Entry
34.	Mrs. H. J. Chater	S. McDowell	No Entry
35.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	No Entry
36.	Mrs. R. H. Max	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	S. McDowell
37.	S. McDowell	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	F. R. Dufton
38.	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	A. A. Norton	No Entry
39.	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	S. B. Bartlett	W. C. Reed
40.	A. J. Webster	S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. A. L. Naismith

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
41.	A. A. Norton	Chas. Ruze	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
42.	S. B. Bartlett	A. J. Webster	A. A. Norton
43.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	A. A. Norton
44.	A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
45.	A. J. Webster	F. R. Dufton	Mrs. R. H. Max
46.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mrs. W. G. Chipp	Mrs. M. Sloan
47.	Mrs. J. S. Carter	A. A. Norton	Chas. Ruze
48.	J. S. Carter	A. J. Webster	No Entry
49.	No Entry	S. B. Bartlett	No Entry
50.	A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
51.	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. H. P. Marshall
52.	Chas. Ruze	S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. C. T. Wilson
53.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	A. A. Norton	Mrs. A. C. McMaster
54.	S. B. Bartlett	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
55.	Miss Holdsworth	Thos. Pocklington	A. J. Webster
56.	A. H. MacAndrews	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mrs. M. Sloan
57.	J. H. Baillie	A. H. MacAndrews	J. M. Philp
58.	A. A. Norton	W. J. McNeill	Mrs. M. Sloan
59.	A. A. Norton	Mrs. G. T. Wilson	No Entry
60.	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
61.	A. Selwood		
62.	A. Selwood		
63.	A. Selwood		
64.	Mrs. B. Rogers	Mrs. D. Uebelacker	Miss V. Holdsworth

Best Rose in the Show:

P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy—Mr. A. J. Webster

Sweepstakes Prize to Winner of highest aggregate score of points:

Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy—Mrs. A. L. Naismith

Best White or Cream Rose in the Show:

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Special Prize—

Mr. J. H. Thompson

Maximum aggregate points in Air-borne Classes:

Arthur J. Webster Challenge Trophy—

Mr. Archie Selwood, Vancouver

Maximum aggregate points in Amateur Section:

Special Prize of Radio Broadcasting Station CFRB—

Prof. A. H. MacAndrews

Maximum aggregate points in Novice Section:

Special Prize of Radio Broadcasting Station CFRB—Mr. W. C. Reed

The Summer Exhibition Prize List, 1954

CLASSES		PRIZES		
Class	PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL	First	Second	Third
1.	Display of outdoor grown Roses.	Non-competitive display only Do.		
2.	Display of indoor grown Roses OPEN — except to Commercial Rose Growers and Florists — Outdoor Roses.			
	Note — All Roses exhibited in Classes 4 to 27(e) inclusive must be correctly and legibly named.			
3.	Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.	Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Sons, Ltd.	Silver Medal The R. S. of O.	Bronze Medal The R. S. of O.
			Do.	Do.
				Diploma
				Bronze Medal The R. S. of O.
FLORIBUNDAS AND POLYANTHAS				
1.	Collection of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, not fewer than six varieties, three stems of each variety, shown in separate vases.	Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock		
5.	Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, three varieties, three stems of each variety, shown in separate vases.	Silver Medal		

CLASSES	PRIZES
R. S. of O. BOXES	
6. Exhibit of Roses, not fewer than twelve distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in R. S. of O. boxes.	T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup Diploma
7. Exhibit of Roses, six distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in R. S. of O. boxes.	Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son Do.
8. Exhibit of H.P.'s, not fewer than six or more than twelve blooms, of at least three varieties, shown in R. S. of O. boxes.	Silver Medal The R. S. of O. Do.
CLIMBING ROSES	
9. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s or T's excluded), one or more varieties, shown in a vase. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	Do. Diploma
10. Collection of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded), three stems or sprays of each variety, one variety per vase.	Challenge Cup, The Canadian Bank of Commerce Diploma
RECENT INTRODUCTIONS	
11. Exhibit of new Roses, not over five years in commerce, shown in individual vases. To qualify one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1949.	Challenge Trophy, Fred A. Kent Bronze Medal The R. S. of O. Do.
Hybrid Perpetuals	
12. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Bronze Medal Trophy Do.

CLASSES	PRIZES
13. Three H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The R. S. of O. The T. Eaton Co., Ltd. Challenge Trophy,
14. Specimen bloom, H.P., shown in a vase.	Diploma Do.
Hybrid Teas	
15. Fifteen H.T.'s, separate varieties, shown in individual vases.	Challenge Trophy, H. M. Eddie & Sons, Ltd.
16. Twelve H.T.'s, shown in one large vase.	Challenge Cup, H. Merryweather & Sons Ltd.
17. Six H.T.'s, red, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy Miss Vera McCann
18. Six H.T.'s, pink, shown in a vase.	Sir William Meredith Trophy Re-Presented by the heirs of the late Mrs. Allen Baines
19. Six H.T.'s, white or cream, shown in a vase.	The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy
20. Six H.T.'s, yellow, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy Ellis Bros., Ltd.
21. Six H.T.'s, one or more varieties, any colour shown in a vase.	The John H. Dunlop Memorial Challenge Trophy
22. Three H.T.'s, red, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The R. S. of O.

CLASSES	PRIZES		
23. Three H.T.'s, pink, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The R. S. of O. Do.	Bronze Medal The R. S. of O. Do.	Diploma Do.
24. Three H.T.'s, white or cream, shown in a vase.	Do.	Do.	Do.
25. Three H.T.'s, yellow, shown in a vase.	Do.	Do.	Do.
26. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, any colour, shown in a vase.	Do.	Do.	Do.
27. Specimen bloom, H.T., shown in a vase. (Blooms eligible for this Class will be the winners of Classes 27(a), 27(b), 27(c), 27(d) and 27(e).)	Challenge Trophy Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden	Diploma Bronze Medal, The R. S. of O.	Do.
(a) Specimen bloom, red, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(b) Specimen bloom pink, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(c) Specimen bloom, white or cream, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(d) Specimen bloom, yellow, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(e) Specimen bloom, bicolour or multicolour, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.	Do.	Do.
OPEN TO MEMBERS HAVING NOT MORE THAN 30 ROSE BUSHES IN THEIR GARDENS			
28. Six blooms, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes	Silver Medal, The R. S. of O.	Bronze Medal, The R. S. of O.
29. Three H.T.'s, any variety of varieties, shown in a vase.	The R. S. of O.	Diploma	Diploma

CLASSES	PRIZES
30. One H.T., any variety, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The R. S. of O.
OPEN TO WOMEN MEMBERS	
31. Vase of Roses; must be grown and exhibited by a woman. (Exhibitors may use their own containers).	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P. A. Thomson
NOVICE CLASSES (See Rules)	
32. Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Prize presented by Mr. A. A. Norton
33. Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The R. S. of O.
34. Specimen bloom, H.T., shown in a vase.	Do.
35. Six stems or sprays of Climbing Roses, one or more varieties, (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded), shown in a vase.	Do.
36. Six stems of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Do.
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Grown) (Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists.)	
37. Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.	Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy

CLASSES

CLASSES	PRIZES
In Classes 38 to 47 inclusive blooms may be displayed in a vase, bowl or other suitable container.	
38. Arrangement of H.T.'s, red, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms.	Royal York Hotel Challenge Trophy
39. Arrangement of H.T.'s, yellow, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms.	The Hon. George S. Henry
40. Arrangement of H.T.'s, pink, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms.	Sir Edward W. Beatty Challenge Trophy
41. Arrangement of H.T.'s, cream or white, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms.	The Hon. W. D. Ross Challenge Trophy
42. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, pink, (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded.)	Prize presented by Mrs. M. C. Hooper
43. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, red, (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded.)	J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy
44. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any colour, (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded).	Rose Bowl, Mrs. Schuyler Snively
45. Arrangement of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, single, any colour.	Prize presented by Mrs. H. P. Marshall
46. Arrangement of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, any colour.	Special Prize (See footnote)
47. Arrangement of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, red.	Special Prize (See footnote)

CLASSES	PRIZES	
48. Small decoration of Roses (suitable for a five o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small container.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes	Special Prize (See footnote)
49. Small decoration of one or more Roses, (suitable for a five o'clock tea tray), to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height.	Special Prize (See footnote)	Diploma
50. Bowl or vase of single H.T. Roses.	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson	Do.
51. Arrangement of Roses suitable for a mantel, in tints and tones of one colour; any foliage permitted.	Special Prize (See footnote)	Do.
52. Gentleman's Boutonniere.	Special Prize (See footnote)	Do.
53. Basket of Roses, any size.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros., Ltd.	Do.
54. Small basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than fifteen inches, including blooms.	Challenge Trophy, Brig. A. E. Nash, M.C.	Do.
55. Basket of red Roses, any size.	Challenge Trophy, Lt.-Col. Hugh A. Rose	Do.
56. Basket of pink Roses, any size.	Challenge Trophy, King Edward Hotel	Do.

CLASSES

CLASSES	PRIZES
57. Dinner Table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 6' by 4'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this Class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Avenue West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon Diploma
58. Luncheon Table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and luncheon cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 4' by 2½'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this Class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Avenue West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.	Challenge Trophy, Miss Mabel Stoakley Do.
59. Arrangement of Roses, or of Roses in combination with other flowers, in a vase, bowl or other suitable container appropriate for a living room; Roses to predominate; any foliage permitted; arrangement to be viewed from three or four sides.	Seely B. Brush Memorial Prize, presented by the Misses Brush. Do.
60. For men only: arrangement of Roses, any size, suitable for a bachelor's quarters; any foliage permitted. (Must be arranged by exhibitor.)	Silver Medal The R. S. of O. Bronze Medal The R. S. of O.

CLASSES	PRIZES
SPECIAL CLASSES	
Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists.	
61. Six fragrant red Roses, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase, correctly and legibly named.	Rose Bowl Mrs. Campbell Reaves
62. Three fragrant Roses, any variety or varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	A. Alan Gow Memo- rial Challenge Trophy
63. Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance, correctly and legibly named.	Silver Medal, The R. S. of O.
Note — The above three classes will be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, the remaining 40 points to be given for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.	
64. Exhibit of species rosa or of types of Roses not heretofore provided for in the schedule, such as Albas, Bourbons, Centifolias, Damasks, Gallicas, Mosses, Musks, Noisettes, Rugosas, etc. or their hybrids.	Mr. Will Tillontson, Old Rose Specialist, of Watsonville, California, offers 12 Old-Fashioned Roses as prizes in this Class, to be delivered in April, 1955, to be divided as follows:
	Six Bushes Four Bushes Two Bushes
	Prizewinners should get in touch with the Hon. Secretary who will arrange for the necessary Import Permit.
OPEN TO AIRBORNE EXHIBITS ONLY (Transportation expenses for the undermentioned three classes will be absorbed by the Society.)	
65. Six blooms, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal, The R. S. of O.
	Diploma
	Diploma

CLASSES	PRIZES
66. Three blooms, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal, The R. S. of O. Do.
67. Specimen bloom, H.T., any variety, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy, A. J. Webster Do.
SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION	
(Open only to members of The Garden Club of Ontario; points not to count in competition for the Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy; blooms not necessarily to be grown by exhibitors; no entry fee required; any foliage may be used.)	
68. Roses in combination with other flowers, displayed in a suitable container of exhibitor's choice.	Prizes donated by: Miss Mabel Stoakley Mr. D. G. Pat-ton
BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW	
To be selected from any entry except those in Classes 1, 2 and 68.	Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell
BEST WHITE OR CREAM ROSE IN THE SHOW	
To be selected from any entry except those in Classes 1, 2 and 68.	Prize given by Canadian Oil Com- panies, Limited, (W. Harold Rea, Presi- dent)
SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE	
To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points.	Challenge Trophy, Sir Harry Oakes

SPECIAL PRIZES

- (a) To the winner of maximum points in the Exhibition Section (Classes 4 to 27(e) inclusive) Radio Broadcast in Station CFRB offers Rose Bushes to the value of \$10.00.
 - (b) To the winner of maximum points in the Novice and Small Garden Sections (Classes 28 to 30 inclusive and 32 to 36 inclusive) Radio Broadcasting Station CFRB offers Rose Bushes to the value of \$10.00.
- NOTE:** The Special prizes offered in Classes 46, 47, 48, 49, 51 and 52 have been kindly presented by Consolidated Plate Glass Company, Limited.

Note—Winners of Medals may, if they so elect, receive credit notes to the value of (a) \$3.00 in place of a Silver Medal, and (b) \$1.50 in place of a Bronze Medal, for nursery stock or other garden accessories, which credit notes will be honoured by any of our advertisers in the Year Book, by arrangement. Winners of Medals should notify the Hon. Secretary promptly of their wishes.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARDS

Exhibition Classes	POINTS	Decorative Classes	POINTS
Colour	20	General Decorative Effect	60
Form and Substance	30	Consistency to Schedule	10
Fragrance	15	Suitability of Container	10
Foliage	15	Structural Design	15
Stem	10	Chromatic Design (colour harmony)	15
Size	10	Originality	10
		Quality of Bloom	40
			<hr/>
			100

RULES

For purposes of this Show the various groups of exhibitors are defined as follows:

Professional — comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade or business of growing and/or selling flowers.

Amateur — comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but who may employ a labourer.

Novice — comprising Amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

In all classes except Numbers 51, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 68 Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited above the level of the containers.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 noon in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All blooms must be grown by the exhibitor except in Classes 1, 2, and 68.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

Specimen blooms of T's, H.T.'s, H.P.'s and other exhibition types in the Exhibition Section must have been grown disbudded. Side buds will disqualify the blooms and evidence of very recent disbudding will be penalized.

Exhibitors may make more than one entry in a given class but only one award will be given, e.g., should an exhibitor with two entries be placed first and second, the latter award would be set aside, the third prize winner moved up to second and the next best entry placed third.

Except in Classes Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 68 exhibitors must be members in good standing of The Rose Society on Ontario.

While officials of the Society exercise every care to safeguard the property of exhibitors, no responsibility can be accepted for loss or damage. In this connection exhibitors are urged to be on hand at the conclusion of the Rose Show to claim their containers.

The Exhibition Committee provides vases in various sizes, also uniform labels for use in Classes which call for the naming of blooms, but if you are competing in the Decorative Classes you must provide your own containers (baskets, bowls, etc.), leaving them with your exhibit until the conclusion of the Show in the evening.

The R. S. of O. boxes, to be used in Classes Numbers 6, 7 and 8, are hollow wooden boxes which will be supplied by the Society. The lids are pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass or metal tubes containing water, and the surface is covered with moss or cedar foliage.

Annual Rose Exhibition, 1953

By J. H. BAILLIE

Editor's Note: Dr. Baillie protests that his multitudinous duties as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee served to deprive him of the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the exhibits and all those who have experienced the tension under which Committee members work on Rose Show day will sympathize with his viewpoint. Notwithstanding the handicap of responsibility, however, we think Dr. Baillie has covered the situation extremely well. He will appreciate, we are sure, that any official report of this important feature of the Society's work should carry the authority of the head of the Department.

As in 1952 The Annual Show of the Society was held in Hart House, University of Toronto, on 18th June. This date, as usual, was too late in the season for some exhibitors and too early for others, but it was a grand day for most of the people attending. Professor G. H. Duff, of the Faculty of Botany of the University, graciously opened the Show and greeted the guests. This year several changes were made in the staging of the exhibits. Additional space was obtained to avoid the crowding of last year. The east Common Room was used and it served admirably to show off some of the decorative classes, the table arrangements and the special Garden Club entries.

The tables in the Great Hall were re-arranged to allow freer circulation of traffic and better lighting, and exhibit shelves were constructed on the tables to improve the effectiveness of the display. The co-operation of the Hart House staff, who provided courteous, willing service throughout the day, was a great help to the Committee, and it would appear that, from the attendance and the comments of the public, the work of all concerned was fully appreciated.

Exhibitors, of course, with their exhibition Roses and artistic arrangements, are always the stars of our Show — and this occasion was no exception. The list of awards which appears elsewhere tells the story but there are several awards which deserve special mention. Mr. A. J. Webster's specimen of Dr. F. Debat, H. T., was adjudged the best Rose in the Show and was awarded the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy. Mrs. A. L. Naismith of Hamilton was awarded the Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy which goes to the exhibitor obtaining the most points in competition — the Sweepstakes award. Mr. J. H. Thompson's bloom of McGredy's Ivory, H. T.,

captured the special prize presented by the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, for the best white Rose in the Show.

Members of the Garden Club of Ontario turned out in greater numbers this year and Mrs. Bartlett Rogers won the special award for that competition.

Professor A. H. MacAndrews of Syracuse, N.Y., was awarded the H. M. Eddie & Sons, Limited, Challenge Trophy for the best fifteen exhibition blooms of Hybrid Teas, while the Parks Department, Exhibition Park, City of Toronto, won the Dunlop & Sons, Limited, Challenge Trophy for a fine display of Roses which each year adds so much to our Show.

The non-competitive displays of The Sheridan Nurseries Limited, and The Dale Estate, Limited, attracted unusual interest and the public enquiry arising from them should help in a small way to repay the continuing friendly interest these firms have shown in helping to make the Show a success.

Special thanks should be expressed to the judges who, again with painstaking care, used their special knowledge of Rose culture and artistic arrangement to select winners from the hundreds of lovely entries.

An innovation was arranged for the Exhibition Committee by Mr. F. R. Dufton who supervised the staging of ten reliable varieties of Roses recommended for Ontario gardens. This exhibit was the subject of much interest and comment and we hope it will be repeated.

The public attendance created a record for post-war Shows — the Great Hall and the Common Room were crowded from the opening until the auction which was again very capably handled by Mr. William Pocklington and, as usual, provided the highlight of the evening.

While there were more entries than usual in the Novice Section, and some of last year's Novices were successful competitors in other classes this year, it is still not understandable why members with small gardens do not exhibit in the classes provided for them. Here is an opportunity to exhibit, enjoy the friendly competitive atmosphere, and probably win a prize, but yet this one section continues to attract very few entries.

At the time of writing plans have been made for the use of Hart House in June of 1954. The exact date will be chosen later but it is not too soon for all our members who grow Roses to plan at least one entry. Who knows — one specimen bloom might well be declared the Best Rose in the Show!

Your Fertilization Programme

By O. C. BENTLEY

Feeding Roses, like feeding babies, requires a formula for best results. It is helpful to have, not only a formula, but a knowledge of its ingredients as well, and the purpose of these notes is to help beginners to understand and apply fertilizers in a way that will yield the best returns. It should be made clear at the outset that any good garden soil in which other plants thrive will grow good Roses. They are tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions and fertility, and it would be a mistake to give the impression that Roses can be grown only by experts applying a very complicated system of chemical fertilizers. Actually it is very simple, as you will see. But although Roses will do well without adding anything but water to the soil, they will do better if fed, and here we shall explain how to do it.

Plant-Food Elements

The three elements with which we are concerned chiefly are *nitrogen*, *phosphorus* and *potash*, and they are always referred to in that order. The figures on a package of commercial fertilizer so refer to them; thus the analysis figures 4-12-8 mean 4% available nitrogen, 12% available phosphorus and 8% available potash. These add up to 24% and the remainder is made up of chalk or other neutral substance to give bulk to the chemicals and make for their easy application. Each food element performs a separate function in plant growth, yet all work together to complete the building of healthy plant tissues, in this way: Nitrogen is a stimulant; it causes plant cells to form quickly, and they in turn form tissues. When present in excessive amounts, or out of proportion to the other food elements, it will cause a soft, lush growth of stems and foliage at the expense of flowers. When lacking, growth will be slow and, in extreme cases there will be a hunger sign which will appear as a yellowing of the leaves. Nitrogen is less constant in the soil than the other two elements because it is easily leached out, or washed down beyond the reach of roots. Consequently it is often lacking in garden soils and should be replenished in spring, and at intervals until mid-summer.

Phosphorus (phosphoric acid) is a ripener. It makes solid the soft new growth built by nitrogen. It assists maturity, hastens root growth and functions and, along with other

food elements, it aids in the development of flowers, fruits and seeds. It is a part of all soils in varying degrees, and it is supplied by all organic fertilizers to varying extent. When phosphorus is deficient in garden soil the plants mature slowly or fail altogether. In extreme deficiency the hunger sign is a greyish-green look to the leaves and sometimes a purplish tint beneath. When present in ample supply it shows up in strong, solid growth, with firm and abundant flowers.

Potash, the third member of the trio, is a strengthener. While nitrogen builds and phosphorus ripens, potash is busy strengthening and toughening the tissues. Without it plants would be weaklings. In cases of extreme potash deficiency, the hunger sign is a brown margin on the leaflets and, on some varieties of Roses, a brown spot or patch on the stem a little below the blossom.

There you have the essential trio of co-operating plant-food elements: nitrogen, the stimulant and rapid builder; phosphorus, the solidifier and ripener, and potash, the strengthener and toughener.

Trace Elements

Other elements are the minerals, iron, copper, manganese and others, and certain chemicals, which are taken up by plants in minute quantities. It is believed that all are present in most soils in adequate amounts, or are added by organic fertilizers such as animal and poultry manures, compost, etc., and we are told that it is rarely necessary to make specific application of them. But it would be as well to keep an open mind on this point; there are others who believe that some soils may be deficient in them. A comparatively new product called F-T-E (Fritted Trace Elements) is sold by seedsmen and, as substantial claims are made for it, we await with interest the verdict of rose growers who like to experiment.

Organic Fertilizers

Animal and poultry manure are by far the best sources of plant foods. Not only do they supply in varying amounts, the same elements as do the chemical fertilizers, but some of the trace elements as well. They add valuable humus to the garden; they break up heavy clay soils to admit air and moisture and thus encourage bacterial action, and they enrich light soils to make them fertile. All such manures should be well rotted before applying them to the garden. To accom-

lish this a good method is to make a compost of the manure, either mixed with soil or piled in alternate layers with it. With the exception of cow and pig manures, which are cold, such manures tend to heat up when piled alone. This is due to the fermentation of ammonia in them and it is necessary to check that fermentation and consequent burning by the admixture of soil, by periodic turning with a garden fork, and by watering. It would mean the loss of valuable ammonia-carried plant foods if the pile were allowed to burn itself out. Even cow and pig manures, which normally do not heat up by fermentation, are better composted until rotted. The straw or other bedding content of them might heat up a little if piled alone, and certainly some of the ammonia would leach out if they are unmixed with soil. Manures composted in that way may be dug lightly into established plantings or used as a mulch in late spring and early summer. Besides adding valuable plant foods and humus, the mulch would keep the soil cool in hot weather and retard the evaporation of needed moisture. Where new beds are being prepared in the fall to be planted the following spring, animal manures may be dug into the soil and mixed with it in liberal quantities, although it is advisable to avoid direct contact between manures and the roots of newly-planted Roses.

Of the various kinds, it is generally agreed that cow manure yields best results for Roses. Its plant food elements are believed to be released more slowly than those of other manures and the chemicals, but its effects are more lasting.

The amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash in animal and poultry manures vary so much that they cannot be stated as in the case of chemical fertilizers. We know that they are small in proportion to the bulk of manure, and for that reason such manures may be applied liberally if well composted beforehand. When procurable, they are by far the best means of enriching the soil, and the chemical fertilizers are then used only to supplement them.

Bone meal is a valuable source of phosphorus and provides a little potash and lime as well. It is safe to use at any time, and may be worked lightly into the top soil of established plantings or dug in more deeply in the preparation of new beds. Blood and bone meal is similar but the inclusion of blood makes it rich in nitrogen and, for that reason, it is best applied during the growing season, but not later than mid-summer. Except for the odour, which makes it rather a noi-

some item in storage, it is a valuable and efficient source. Tankage is similar in content and characteristics to blood-and-bone meal. The ashes from soft woods are of little value, but hardwood ash is a valuable source of potash, and provides a little lime too. It may be put into the soil at any time but is best applied as a top dressing in the fall and winter for established plantings, or dug in for new beds.

Chemical Fertilizers

As stated, these are best applied as supplements to the organic fertilizers. The latter do supply all food elements, but are variable, and the nitrogen content might be leached out and the others deficient. A light sprinkle—a tablespoonful per Rose—of a ready-mixed or complete fertilizer (chemical) either 4-12-8 or 5-10-5, just as growth begins in spring, would be ample in most cases. Where, by actual soil test, a serious deficiency of one or other of the three principal food elements is shown, their addition individually in chemical form may be made.

Nitrogen is available in the form of nitrate of soda, a substance in crystal form that is readily soluble in water. It tests about 16% available nitrogen and is most convenient for garden use. As it absorbs moisture from the air, it should be stored in glass jars with tight lids. Another form is sulphate of ammonia (20%) and a third is ammonium nitrate (33%). You will see them all listed in your seed catalogues. The last two are better for leafy vegetables and other herbaceous plants and are not recommended for Roses or other shrubs. The first one, nitrate of soda, will supply ample additional nitrogen for Roses. It may be spread on the soil in a dry state, or added to the ready-mixed fertilizers, but these methods are fraught with risk of uneven distribution. It is powerful and there would be danger of some Roses getting too much and others too little. It is preferable to dissolve it in water at the rate of a teaspoonful per gallon and pour about two cupfuls of the solution on *moist* soil around each plant. Do not allow it to touch the plants, of course. This treatment, where necessary, may be repeated at two-week intervals up to, but not later than, mid-summer. The "little and often" rule is emphasized for this element. Please bear in mind that this separate use of nitrogen in addition to that in the ready-mixed fertilizers is *only* for soils showing a serious lack of it, and not for average conditions.

For additional phosphorus you may use ground phosphate rock. It can be bought in either the raw state, or treated with acid (probably sulphuric acid) to make it more readily available to plants. In this latter form it is sometimes called acid phosphate, but is better known as superphosphate. It tests about 20% available phosphorus and is a most efficient form. It is safe to use in moderation, incorporates well into the soil, and does not leach out like nitrogen. It may be added to the ready-mixed fertilizer, a teaspoonful to a cupful of the latter, and applied at the same time.

Where a serious lack of potash is encountered, the ready-mixed foods may be reinforced by the addition of either muriate of potash (60%) or sulphate of potash (48%). If applied as suggested above for superphosphate, your soil would be well supplied with potash.

Lime and the pH Value

A discussion of fertilizers would be incomplete without reference to lime (calcium), for, although not a plant food but a soil conditioner, it plays a part in nutrition and should be tied in with your fertilization programme. It serves somewhat as a solvent to release plant foods and so make them available to plants. Also it affects the relative acidity or alkalinity of soils and this is important, not only to Roses but to other plants as well. In the right proportion it is beneficial; in excess for a given class of plants it is harmful. One should know approximately what a soil needs for Roses, and it should be worthwhile to "take the guesswork out of your gardening" by having the soil tested. This may be done either by sending soil samples to your agricultural experiment station, or by having your own testing kit. The Sudbury Soil Test Kit, available in three sizes at seed stores, is handy for the purpose and easily operated. We like the size called "Junior Professional" which retails in Canada for \$6.50. With it you can test for acidity, nitrogen, phosphorus or potash. As some plants require an acid soil and others an alkaline home, such a kit is a useful item of garden equipment. Horticultural Societies and garden clubs would find it useful at meetings where soil samples could be brought for testing.

Where a soil test indicates excessive acidity, repeated applications of lime will correct it. When the reverse is true you may apply either sulphur or aluminum sulphate as acidifiers. The latter is a mild one, but will act promptly; sulphur,

being a mineral, is slow to break down (oxidize) and will require several months to take effect. Either of these acidifiers may be applied at the rate of one pound per square yard. Sprinkle them over the soil; cultivate them lightly into the surface, and water well. Too heavy or too frequent applications might set up an injurious toxic effect, but one application in the amount mentioned is safe. Make further tests before applying more. Due to the repeated use of sulphur-based sprays and dusts as fungicides, established rose beds are more likely to be too acid than otherwise.

Chemists have assisted us by providing a basis for measuring the relative acidity or alkalinity of soils. They use the letters pH as a symbol along with a scale of points in which seven is neutral. All figures below seven indicate acidity and those above it signify alkalinity. Thus 6.5 is slightly acid; 6 is more so and 5.5 is rather too acid for best results with Roses. On the other hand, 7.5 is slightly alkaline, 8 is more so, and 8.5 is getting too sweet even for Roses. A Sudbury Soil Test Kit would tell you how your soil reacts in this regard. Roses are tolerant of a wide range but do best where the pH value is about 6.5. If a soil is too alkaline there is danger that either the iron or the manganese in it will be so altered as to become unavailable to Roses, and a lime-induced deficiency would follow. This would show up as a hunger sign in the form of chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves. In the case of either manganese or iron deficiency the young leaves at the top of the plant are affected first, and the condition progresses downward to the old leaves. They have a mottled appearance, the veins remaining dark and the areas between them turning yellow or creamy white. There are other causes of chlorosis, each with a distinguishing hunger sign.

How Much Fertilizer?

One cannot prescribe a precise formula that would suit the needs of every garden. Soils differ by nature and by what has been done to them in the normal course of cultivation and feeding. Without a soil test, any suggestion for the addition of plant foods would be guesswork, and that might be harmful. The best that can be done is to assume a probable set of circumstances and recommend a programme to suit them. Let us assume, then, that your soil is clay loam, in a good state of tilth, and was well fertilized last season: It would be necessary to add only sufficient plant food to (a)

replenish that used by your Roses last year and (b) supply the nitrogen leached out since the last application of it. The following is recommended: About the time when growth begins in spring commercial fertilizer with an available content of 5-10-5 or 4-12-8 may be applied at the rate of a heaping table spoonful per plant, spread on the soil in a circle around, but not touching, each Rose. At that time of year the soil will be wet, and spring rains will wash the chemicals down into the soil. Light cultivation will help it along. About two weeks later this may be repeated, and when the flower buds begin to develop a third application, and the last of the season containing nitrogen, may be given. By this time the surface of the soil may be getting dry and, unless the fertilizer can be applied just after rain, it would be well to water the soil before applying it. Another satisfactory method is to dissolve the fertilizer in water and pour the solution over the soil, again in a circle around but not touching the plants. A solution of one tablespoonful per gallon of water is recommended, and a few cupfuls of it per plant would suffice for one application. This works out to much less than the quantity recommended above for use when dry, but as it is almost immediately available when dissolved it is rich enough. It is advisable to repeat it at two-week intervals rather than to apply a stronger solution.

These applications, together with the use of composted manures, should be ample for normal soils under average conditions. For others which, by analysis or by hunger signs, are understood to be seriously lacking in one or more food elements, the ready-mixed or commercial fertilizers and the composted manures may be supplemented by applying the required elements individually.

Foliage Feeding

This was described very fully in the 1953 Edition of our Year Book, and need not be repeated here. It is a comparatively new method of feeding plants with the chemical fertilizers and many of our members are testing it in their own gardens with good results to date. As in the case of other methods of applying plant foods in chemical form, it supplements, but does not replace, organic fertilizers. One report indicates that it brings Roses along a little earlier than other methods and those who are timing their blooms for exhibition will want to allow for this. Apart from all other considera-

tions, ease of application, and the fact that the ingredients may be combined with other sprays and applied at the same time, are points in favour of this method.

Liquid Manure

The old-fashioned method of feeding plants with a weak "tea" made by soaking a sack of manure in a barrel of water is still good. Where animal manures are available, and a gardener does not mind the odour and the messy work involved, liquid manure is a good source of plant food. The precise amount of each plant food element cannot be measured, of course. It is like the composted manures in that regard, but it yields prompt results. It served well in old gardens long before chemical fertilizers were available, and the gardens of our grandmothers were perfect advertisements for it.

Humus and Compost

This is the organic component of your soil; the non-chemical, non-mineral substance without which the soil would be as lifeless as raw sand. It is the difference between black or brown topsoil and yellow, lifeless subsoil. It is plentiful in natural soils like those of the forest floor, where decayed leaves have made a good black layer, and the surface of rich meadows where dead grasses have returned to the earth from which they grew. But in soils that have been robbed by erosion, by fire or by building operations, there is often a serious lack of it. As many a homemaker in a new subdivision will testify, cellar subsoil will not make a good lawn or garden until an ample supply of humus is added. A simple test for humus would be to quarter-fill a preserving jar with soil and add water to three-quarters full; mix well and when the mixture settles the humus will lie in a black layer on top of the soil. The proportion of humus should be at least one fourth.

Humus is the home of soil bacteria which are constantly at work breaking down chemical compounds until they are soluble as plant foods. It improves the texture of soils, makes them more retentive of moisture, and generally improves them as rooting media. In rose beds, where there is no return to the soil of the growth that springs from it, humus is gradually depleted and must be replenished. Good sources are animal and poultry manures and compost, but with the former

becoming more expensive every year, compost is the gardener's best source. Dead leaves from shade trees, kitchen garbage, vegetable tops and fruit rinds — any vegetable matter, except rose foliage and prunings, will contribute richly to the compost heap. Rose leaves and prunings should be burned because often they are laden with fungoid spores. One groans at the sight of burning piles of shade tree leaves along the streets in autumn when stable manures are so costly. So, do have a compost heap in some secluded corner of your garden, and make no apology if visitors discover it there. They will approve it as a sign of thrifty gardening. A little superphosphate mixed with it as you turn it over from time to time will enrich it immensely. Also a little potash, either the muriate or the sulphate form, added at the same time would be beneficial. A handful mixed into the equivalent of a wheelbarrow load of compost would be a safe amount.

As stated at the outset, Roses will grow well in any good garden soil where other plants thrive. They will grow better if fed according to the needs of your soil, and it is advisable to find out what those needs really are. It is hoped that these notes will aid beginners in doing a good job of fertilizing their Roses, and thus enable them to derive the maximum in rose happiness.

Mulches vs. Cultivation

By EMERSON MITCHELL

We haven't any quarrel with favorite methods of cultivation or with preferred choice of mulches. If a thorough job is done with either, one is almost sure of achieving satisfactory results. However, the type of soil will certainly have some bearing on how to proceed.

Experience is the great teacher — in rose cultivation, as in other fields — and one doesn't learn it all out of a book. Our interest in Rose culture began three decades ago. We had the good fortune to receive a few awards for specimen blooms and since then our enthusiasm has never waned.

At that time, and for several years following, it was our practice to cultivate diligently all beds after every rain with a three-inch, three-tined, stainless steel, short-handled fork. This required the work being done on the knees. After several years of this the thought came to us that we could probably do as satisfactory a job, and certainly with a great deal less physical effort, by placing a five-foot handle in this very handy little tool. We did this and found that the work could be done in less than half the time. What might be referred to as drudgery turned out to be real pleasure. Sometimes the lady of the house thought so too and when we came home in the evening we were met with a pleasant surprise — the job had been done! The Dutch scuffle hoe was used also, depending on the condition and texture of the soil.

We mentioned that the type of soil would have some bearing on whether one should mulch or cultivate. To expect satisfactory results in light soil, mulching definitely is necessary. There is a garden we know on the shore of Lake Erie where there are more than 600 plants. They are planted in pure sand. It has never been my experience to see better growth or more perfect bloom and I have visited this garden regularly for several years.

This success is attributed in part to the application of many bales of peat moss to the beds several inches deep, and gradually worked in with a scuffle hoe, the elements assisting. But the real reason for the exceptional results was the application of ground corn cobs as a mulch, four inches deep. This type of soil, not being retentive of moisture, could receive a

heavy watering in the morning and by afternoon the plants would show definite signs of wilting and thirst. After the corn-cob mulch was supplied the condition changed. The foliage took on a healthier appearance and new shoots broke out all over the plants.

After the winter mulch is removed sometime in April the ground is allowed to dry out and warm up, after which the beds are thoroughly cultivated before the summer mulch goes on.

For years we banked up the bushes with soil and leaves for winter protection, but in recent years we have been mounding with cotton seed hulls, which is the best material we have found for this purpose. It is light, porous and has excellent insulating qualities. It is easy to put on in the fall and not difficult to remove in the spring. We have found it a labour saver.

When soil from the beds was used for winter covering, and in a garden not overly large, it follows that one usually has to rely on soil from the beds, and it was found that this soil which, over the years, had become impregnated with chemical fertilizers, had an injurious effect on the bark of the plants with which it came in contact. We have seen cracks in the bark near the base. This often leads to die-back and the elimination of the finest canes. Not so with the mulch. The bark remains healthy and green.

We have had experience with several industrial waste materials for summer and winter mulches, for example — spent hops, ground corncobs, half-inch size, cotton-seed hulls, senna leaves and others which we found more satisfactory than peat moss and less costly. While peat is most satisfactory for planting (we use one third peat and ground corncobs to two thirds soil) it is too light for mulching and much is lost by being carried away in the breeze.

Another advantage these waste industrial materials have over the animal manures is that they have little or no odor. After an application of spent hops, one visitor commented that the aroma was stimulating.

Many of these waste materials can be had for simply hauling them away. We are sure several of those mentioned, as well as others, are available in most neighborhoods. Most of them disintegrate in a short time and in decomposing

add organic matter to the soil, thereby materially improving its physical condition.

Time and cleanliness also are essential to good Rose culture. We never go by the moon or the calendar, but rather when the soil is right and the weather permits. We are firmly of the opinion that mulches do act as a preventive for Black Spot.

When close planting of twenty inches is employed, it is sometimes difficult to get between the bushes to clean fallen leaves and other debris from the beds with ordinary garden tools. We utilize a child's toy rake and shovel. By inserting longer handles, we pull the unwanted matter to the edge of the bed with the rake, place it on the shovel and drop it in a bucket. You'll be surprised how easily and in what short time this task can be accomplished.

What has become of the oldtime gardener who advocated that one couldn't have good Roses unless heavy applications of animal manure were dumped on the beds every spring? Actually, we have seen more rose gardens ruined in this way than in any other, especially where drainage is poor. The soil eventually becomes sick and toxic. No one should mourn the passing of the good old horse and buggy days when some of the materials mentioned are available in greater abundance. But, of course, they must be supplemented by chemicals or inorganics when the mulch is off the beds in spring and then intermittently throughout the growing season, placing it on top of the mulch and watering in with hose or giving it in liquid form.

We realize conditions are somewhat different for growing Roses in this part of Ontario (The Banana Belt) but are sure that some of the suggestions made can easily be made applicable in your district. Since swinging to mulches we have a great deal more time to enjoy our Roses. Stating it briefly, if you want happy, healthy plants, bigger and better Roses — "put a cushion under them".

New Soil for Old!

By D. C. PATTON

For how many years have your roses lived in the same bed, or beds? Are they in the original spot in your garden where you first started your rose collection . . . and where perhaps, adjacent trees, hedge or shrubbery, small then, have since grown and spread until their roots are invading your rose bed(s) and stealing most of the nourishment intended for your roses? And perhaps making too much shade and preventing free air circulation? Or, if your rose beds are not so affected, are you satisfied that the growth, general vigor and bloom production of your established roses continues to be as good as it was the first few years after planting?

If you haven't read it, or perhaps have, but forgotten, may I suggest you look up and study Mr. Archie Selwood's article in the 1949 Annual of The Rose Society of Ontario, entitled "Hospitable Rose Soils." Here is a wealth of proven, practical data on the preparation of new rose beds, and on the soil conditioning and fertilizing of established ones. But, in answer to my direct question . . . "did you use or experiment with any new or previously untried cultural procedures last year?" Mr. Selwood replied . . . "No, but I do heartily recommend the re-planting of beds every five years or so, using *fresh, clean soil*, and the results amply repay the effort entailed."

In other words, in spite of his years of experience and "know how" in conditioning and fertilizing the soil in his own beautiful rose garden, Mr. Selwood believes in digging up his established rose bushes every five or six years, and replanting them — in the same beds perhaps — but in fresh clean soil.

My rose experiences over the past twenty-five years very definitely confirm the benefits of this good practice, and while quite a major undertaking if your rose beds are large or numerous, I am happy to assure you that it isn't nearly such an arduous and difficult operation as you, dear reader, may imagine.

First may I sketch my own experiences along these lines? Although I had grown a few climbers and H.T.'s with indifferent success, prior to 1930 it was not until the spring of

that year, on moving to Islington, that we had sufficient garden space to embark on rose growing seriously. Blissfully ignorant then of the basic requisites of location, drainage and soil preparation, the first bed planted, after an encouraging start, a few months later just seemed to stop growing, and some of the roses even stopped living! That fall, a new, properly prepared bed, in a much better location was dug, and the surviving plants, moved to it the next spring, took a new lease on life and remained healthy and vigorous for years. Each fall for several succeeding years, as my enthusiasm for roses increased, another bed was deeply dug, proper drainage provided, and the trench filled with plenty of humus, well rotted manure and fresh clean earth. Each following spring new roses were planted. In addition to applications of commercial fertilizers during the growing season, generous quantities of rotted cow manure were worked into the beds each spring.

It was quite noticeable, and I kept careful notes in those days, that after the third or fourth year most plants began to lose much of their vigor and floriferousness . . . seemed to "sulk" and to produce little new growth after June in spite of regular cultivating, spraying, and fairly complete freedom from black-spot, mildew and other deterrents to healthy growth.

Winter losses were negligible but each spring weak and unsatisfactory bushes were discarded, and new ones planted in the gaps. Then came the War, and with much more important demands on my time, my roses received the minimum of attention and care and just had to get along as best they could . . . which wasn't much to enthuse about! True, they received careful pruning and generous applications of manure in the Spring, and were well protected over winter. But, generally speaking most plants were deteriorating, or at best, barely holding their own.

In the fall of 1944, I decided to do something about this, and after preparing a sizable plot for the "receiving center" and procuring a number of small aluminum tags numbered from one up, I started digging out my roses early that November. Each one was examined carefully, weak or damaged canes and roots cut away, roots and crowns thoroughly cleaned and scraped, if mildewed or galled. Really poor plants were discarded, the rest tagged and logged. (No. 15 Crimson Glory,

No. 16 McGredy's Yellow, and so on). All were then placed carefully in the trench in the receiving plot and covered within a few inches of their tops with clean earth.

Then we turned to the empty beds, and the top 12 to 15 inches of soil was dug and piled along the side of the bed. The next foot or more of earth was thrown into the wheel barrow, and carted off as fill to a low spot at the back of the garden. Next, quantities of garden compost, dead leaves, and rotted manure went into the excavation . . . then the former top soil . . . more manure and compost, and finally 10 to 12 inches of new clean clay loam, brought in from the country. Early the next spring, the trenched in roses were carefully lifted . . . with few exceptions healthy and starting to bud . . . and replanted in the renovated beds. As we had some three hundred roses then in several beds, this project took two years to complete, but as Mr. Selwood said "the results amply repaid the effort entailed." The replanted roses sprang into growth promptly, and produced more and larger blooms than for years past. By fall of the first year after replanting, it was difficult to recognize many of them as the spindly second or third class bushes I'd dug up the fall before.

By the autumn of 1951, many of these transplanted roses were again declining in vigor, growth and bloom production, and I was growing rather discouraged. However we moved that November to a home with ample garden space BUT no roses. So . . . once again . . . this time with my son's help, we carefully dug up some 60 old favorites, brought them over and trenched them in deeply in the vegetable garden at the new address. As early next spring as new beds could be prepared, they were replanted, along with a few new bushes. Again they seemed to enjoy the move, and that summer, and particularly this past season, made new records for growth, quantity and quality of bloom, and satisfactory behaviour generally.

Now . . . what can one learn from those experiences? We know roses are heavy feeders, and deep-rooted plants; that in an established, closely planted bed, it is well nigh impossible to dig fertilizer and, or, humus deeply into the soil without damaging the root system. Also that if the manure or other fertilizer is lightly or shallowly dug in, the roots will follow and lie too close to the surface. Therefore, it seems logical that in five or six years, the originally well manured

and fertile soil BELOW the top eight or ten inches in the rose bed would have become impoverished and even sterile, particularly if of a heavy and none too porous texture. So, as it is impossible to reach deeply to the area of the main root system, why not lift the roses in the late fall and trench them deeply in a sheltered corner or in the vegetable garden if you have one? Actually, that part of the programme is less work than tying and mounding them up for the winter. Then, if there is a better location available, prepare a new bed; if not, renew and deep fertilize the old one(s) as previously outlined. You will be delighted, even amazed at the results, I am sure.

However, we do not intend to claim this procedure is an universal cure-all, or even necessary in some instances. Our recommendation applies particularly to roses which are deteriorating in spite of good culture and fertilization. Conditions and soils vary in different locations, and undoubtedly there are instances where roses have remained vigorous and productive for periods much longer than indicated above. The gardener must be guided by the evidence available in his own garden in deciding upon the proper time, or the necessity of the replanting, and "New Soil for Old" operation.

Learn ye, O seekers, Wisdom's self reposes
Close by, in yonder burning bush of Roses;
Whence if your ears be open, ye may hear
God speak to you, as once he spake to Moses.

— From "The Divan of Rafiz"

Floral Arrangements With Emphasis on Roses

By VERA HOLDSWORTH

Could anything be lovelier than a bowl of garden Roses? And yet it is not necessarily an arrangement. So in this day and age when interest in the "art of flower arranging" is gaining momentum across the country — let us consider some of the things the judge will look for in the decorative classes with the emphasis on Roses.

Granted Roses are not, perhaps, the easiest medium — yet much can be achieved with their wealth of colour, many sizes and various stages of development. Especially is this so with garden Roses. These can be cut in tight buds with just a hint of colour showing — in lovely half-open form with the first petals beginning to unfurl, and with the bloom fully opened, all of which gives rhythm to the design of a bouquet.

This *can* be achieved with hot-house Roses if for some special occasion one enlists the help of an understanding florist who will include a few fully opened blooms with a box of buds, but we all know how often a box from the florist contains six, twelve, or more Roses of the same colour and variety; all in exactly the same stage of development, with perfectly straight stems almost invariably the same length, (and since the cost is proportionate to the length, the recipient is loath to cut off an inch — though they would be more amenable if much shorter). Perfect horticultural specimens!! — but offering little scope for the arranger. Not that a box of Roses isn't a thrill always, but one does yearn for a curved or twisted stem.

Now the judge will look at the COLOUR. 15 points. It must be fresh — not faded. If more than one colour be used, the colours must be harmonious — pale yellow, deep yellow and orange together. Certain tints or tones of pink combine beautifully with the deep crimson of our old friend, Crimson Glory. Red and white are exciting together or singly — but personally I would avoid like the plague that combination of yellow and deep rose displayed from time to time in great profusion.

The RELATION TO THE CONTAINER will probably be worth 15 points, and this brings up a subject where the choice is infinite. Since the Rose is an elegant flower, glass and silver are considered most suitable, rather than pottery (yellow roses in a gold container is of course the ultimate choice for a golden wedding!) but interesting pieces of old porcelain can also be used with charming effect. Jugs of many sizes and shapes, sugar bowls; or even tea pots; a lovely sucrier, sometimes on a short pedestal, from an old dessert service is beautiful with Roses. Soup tureens, if you have that kind of Rose garden, or even a low Chinese bowl on a teak-wood stand with a needle-point holder held firmly in place with plasticine or floral clay (which is half the battle)—old glass comports, even a pyrex pie-plate with a garland-like arrangement around two-thirds or three-quarters of the rim, all fastened on with floral clay cleverly hidden, with perhaps a little bird or two perched on the bit of bare rim leaning over the water. It really is great fun once you get away from the straight up and down "stove pipes" prevalent in hospitals. Old, coloured stem wine glasses are very pretty done in pairs, or singly to complement a decanter. Several years ago Mrs. Hooper used a glass pedestal lamp painted with pink tempera to match her Roses for a quaint and charming prize-winner. Last year you may remember Mrs. J. Bartlett Rogers' Garden Club entry, done in an iron humidifier from an old stove, painted white, containing a beautiful crescent arrangement of white multiflora briar with an accent of vivid orange roses, "Cavalier" or "Orange Delight," winning first prize. So one could go on and on.

Then comes DESIGN which, of course, includes proportion and balance, and which will rate 30 points and is all-important. For proportion—a fair rule is one and a half times the height of the vase. If a low bowl is used—one and a half times the width. Balance, as usual is something learned by experience. Whether mass or line arrangements, the buds are used farthest from the focal point, with the half-opened buds a little nearer and the largest blooms at that strategic point where all the lines or stems come together.

The same theory is true of colour, the pale or light tones at the periphery, the dark or lower tones or shades at the base. In some cases larger masses of light colour will give weight where it is needed. This principle can be carried out in a triangular arrangement, a Hogarth or "S" curve, a fan

shape — the latter can be low and one-sided or filled in on both sides for a dining-room table, not necessarily the same colours on each side provided the over-all effect is harmonious. Varying the sides will make a "conversation piece". Sometimes we are too busy to spend much time with flowers so it helps to have ready a good basic line arrangement of some evergreen, either fir or the broad-leaved varieties such as euonymus, salal, magnolia or rhododendron, then tuck in quickly an accent of colour with three or five or more Roses — or even one — if it be large enough, in short a "quickie". Try a vertical arrangement sometime — tall and slim — using some strip-like foliage as foundation. You may not like the idea — (the first one I saw in the New York Flower Show I thought simply dreadful) but they "grow" on you and sooner or later you will find a spot, perhaps a narrow panel between two windows, where such a thing will be just right.

DISTINCTION AND ORIGINALITY — 30 points — will include suitability of materials combined — the container, with which we have dealt, and the big and important subject of foliage which must be fresh, without bite or blemish. The judge is invariably a good horticulturalist and will take off marks for holes or spots or wilted leaves. Actually we need more good judges for decorative classes as you will agree when I tell you of one amusing incident where an outstandingly good arranger entered two or three classes in a biggish country fair. These were all brushed aside and the prizes given to very second rate work without design or distinction, by a judge who admitted that he knew nothing about such things — and complained that the arrangements were only good on "one side". So you will be glad to know that a movement is on foot for a school of judging here.

In a class calling for one flower with own foliage Roses are perfect. Some classes allow other foliage which calls for imagination. *Prunus pissardi* and other prunus varieties, with their lovely reddish-brown, bronze and purplish tones, are lovely with yellow, orange and certain pinks. Copper beech is glorious in June. The silvery green of *Stachys-lanata* (lamb's ear) or silvery grey of *Artemesia*, Silver King, is stunning with red Roses. The leaves of rex begonia, especially the colourful backs of the leaves, are attractive and will hang down prettily, breaking the hard line around the rim of the bowl or vase. Holly ivy is soft and graceful.

In classes allowing other flowers, but featuring Roses, the field is almost wide open. Coarser flowers like zinnias, gillardia or sunflowers, gorgeous as they are, are not suitable combinations for our "Queen of Flowers", so named by the Greek poetess, Sappho, but sweet peas, stocks, snapdragons, pansies, forget-me-nots, delphinium, larkspur, to name only a few, all of which give variation of form — combine charmingly. Last year in a class calling for an arrangement of roses and other flowers for a living room to be viewed from three or four sides I was fortunate to win the Seely Brush Memorial Silver Tray for one year, with a crescent arrangement in a soup tureen of Black Knight delphinium and masses of "Donald Prior" at the focal point. Someone asked how I got such lovely curves in the delphinium stems and I had to confess "Poor horticulture! they weren't staked" — but you see "it is an ill wind", etc.

The same could be said of Hybrid Tea gone to briar, poor horticulture but oh, so useful! Obviously it can't be left in the rose garden, but, moved into some out-of-the-way corner or even into a border of flowering shrubs, it can be a joy, provided you prune ruthlessly to keep it under control. The fresh green branches take on lovely curves; the clusters of small white flowers are enchanting. Picture the blush of shame on Comtesse Vandal when Mr. Patton offered the pick of his garden (and that is no mean gesture!) to a friend of mine and she chose these simple Briar blossoms. Then in the fall these are followed by clusters of bright red hips the size of a pea which are very decorative. You will find yourself clipping them for all your friends. So the lovely briar has two seasons.

Your Editor, Mr. Webster, has come to my rescue with a list of the outstanding features of certain other Rose foliage which would prove attractive in classes calling only for Rose foliage. These I will quote verbatim.

Rose Primula — Foliage incense-scented, particularly noticeable during or after rainfall; 12-14 small leaflets on each leaf stem, rich dark green; heavy texture; young stem and thorns a contrasting red shade.

Rosa Rubrifolia — Foliage small, reddish-grey-purple; young wood also reddish coloured; care must be exercised as this foliage does not blend with some Hybrid Teas, particularly the yellows, warm pinks and bi-colours.

Rosa Willmottiae — Foliage small, very dainty, 10-12 leaflets of grey-green shade; young wood slender, flexible, reddish-grey; many fine sharp thorns.

Rosa Eglanteria — or one of its hybrids (also known as Sweet Briars). Foliage ordinary but if partially crushed will emit a pleasing Sweet Briar scent reminiscent of ripe apples.

Isn't it fortunate that we have this list before the spring planting time!

Lastly, CONDITION which rates 10 points. We have stressed freshness of colour and foliage, but even at the expense of being tiresome let me stress the obvious necessity of conditioning or hardening the material sufficiently before beginning to arrange it. Cut flowers *only* in the evening or early morning; place in deep water for two hours at least, but don't submerge. Haven't you had people say as you are walking through a garden or on the point of leaving "Let me cut you some flowers" and the poor things are passed from one hot hand to another, whereas even a few minutes in water would help. My two cents' worth here, and incidentally my last, is to save two large grapejuice tins, have them soldered together side by side with a long loop of some galvanized metal coming up between them for a handle. This can be wrapped with raffia or adhesive and the whole thing painted inside and outside to prevent rusting. Carry with you when gathering your roses so they can be put in water immediately. It is a steady as well as a useful gadget and I think will prove invaluable for transporting those "extra-in-case-of-accident" blooms to the Rose Show.



Hints to the Novice Exhibitor

By ARCHIE SELWOOD

A novice exhibitor is not necessarily a novice grower. The following remarks are intended primarily for the inexperienced member who has not yet enjoyed the pleasures attendant upon participation as an exhibitor at a rose show.

No novice should hesitate to exhibit because of fear of being outclassed by others with more experience. All rose shows of any importance feature classes restricted to novices who themselves may show in any class, provided they can meet the requirements laid down in the prize list. Competition is further equalized in many shows by separating exhibitors into classes according to the number of rose plants grown by the exhibitors. Obviously a grower with hundreds of plants has a big advantage over a grower of equal skill but with comparatively few plants, the big fellow having many times the number of plants from which to select his blooms.

Classes for women amateurs will be found in many prize lists. This is probably a carry-over from older days when women were supposedly less self-reliant and self-confident than they are today, when they hold their own with the best in the rose growing and exhibiting field.

No one can claim to have achieved the ultimate in the enjoyment of his roses until he has experienced the satisfaction of exhibiting near perfect blooms of his own growing, after weeks of anxiety and uncertainty as to whether the blooms will be persuaded to reach their peak on show date. The friendly rivalry of other novice exhibitors and the offers of help and advice from old-timers at the show soon dispel all traces of nervousness and strain and when, in due course, a prize ribbon or card comes the novice's way, even though it be but a "Third", the accompanying thrill quickly transforms the timid tyro into a keen, inveterate exhibitor who, in a few short years will himself be an old-timer, fully competent to give help and advice to a new crop of novice exhibitors.

There are certain practices indulged in by exhibitors who are striving for fine blooms, practices which are considered to be essential if the best results are to be obtained and in most cases will also prove of benefit to growers whose chief aim is garden decoration.

The successful exhibitor, whether novice or veteran should have in his garden several of each of top flight varieties rather than one of each of many varieties, some good, some mediocre.

Each year, in the Year Book of The Rose Society of Ontario, will be found a Rose Analysis compiled from lists sent in by experienced growers and exhibitors throughout Canada, which agrees reasonably well with recommendations of The National Rose Society of Britain and The American Rose Society.

New rose introductions take several years to reach the Rose Analysis, which lists widely grown, proven varieties. The advice of experienced growers whose soil and growing conditions resemble those of the novice will prove invaluable in helping the beginner to decide which of the new introductions should be planted in addition to selections from varieties listed in the Analysis. It is highly probable that the novice, against his better judgment and in spite of repeated warnings, will gamble on at least one or two of the highly touted new introductions vividly depicted in the rose catalogues.

Occasionally the gamble pays off, but take it from one who, in the past, has been a push-over for these high priced novelties, it is advisable to be patient and let someone else in your locality do the experimenting for a year or so. However, it is good fun if you can afford it. Fortunately, here in Canada our nurserymen use some judgment and generally, only the pick of the new introductions from south of the border appear in our catalogues.

A careful selection of varieties is a very important step on the novice's road to success as an exhibitor, but from here on, in an effort to stick to my subject I will assume that the selection has been made and the bushes have been well planted in carefully prepared beds and are fully established.

All rose plants, when established, must be well fed, the amount of nourishment to be administered depending to some extent on whether the soil in which they are planted is naturally fertile or of the light, sandy, hungry type. The novice should carefully avoid slavishly following the example of some highly successful grower, in so far as his fertilizing programme is concerned, if their soils in no way resemble each other. Seek advice, rather from an experienced grower whose soil and other conditions are similar to yours.

Having found a satisfactory diet for your plants don't abandon it hastily for some newfangled treatment not yet fully tested under growing conditions in your locality.

At the same time, as an up-and-coming exhibitor you should keep in close touch with new ideas, trying them out on a few plants. You must not miss the boat and be left behind by more progressive rivals. As yet I have found no better fertilizing programme for my roses than a generous handful of bonemeal to each plant in the late Fall, a liberal dressing of cow manure at pruning time, green or rotted, as available, lightly forked in a little later with another handful of bone-meal to each plant. This is followed by small but regular applications of a complete fertilizer, a tablespoonful to a plant, at two week intervals, sprinkled as a collar around but not too near each plant. Ten days before the show I administer a week solution of dried blood and water to my exhibition plants.

As to pruning, there is no better way for a novice to acquire the art than by watching an expert doing the job. If he is of the old school he will have a sadistic streak in his make-up and will gleefully inform the novice that all that is required to do a good job of pruning is a sharp knife backed by a cold heart.

Most of the best exhibitors restrict the number of canes on a bush and prune the remaining canes hard for quality, rather than quantity.

Many of the newer vigorous varieties seem to resent hard pruning and in moderate climates the practice is to leave more wood on strong, vigorous varieties unless the wood has been damaged by frost. Excellent results are obtained.

Judges take a very dim view of poor foliage or blemished petals, marred by disease, insect pests, rough handling or other cause. Leave nothing to chance. Whatever spray or dust is used to combat disease or pests, and there are many good products on the market, an early start must be made. Thrips, particularly, must be destroyed before the buds open, as they penetrate into the buds when there is the slightest opening and hide in the young petals. Stick to the directions printed on the package or bottle by the manufacturer and don't make the common mistake of using the product double strength when damage becomes very evident, trying to make up for previous neglect.

Go over your rose plants daily, if possible, and exterminate any and all insect pests found on buds, blooms or foliage, not hesitating to use the finger and thumb technique for speedy, effective results.

If fine exhibition blooms are desired disbudding must be practiced conscientiously. This means removing secondary side buds from flower stems, leaving terminal buds only. This throws the strength which would have gone to the side buds into the terminal buds, improving their size, form and colour. The side buds should be removed with a sideways and downward action at as early a stage as possible, but care must be taken not to damage the terminal bud. More than once have I inadvertently snapped off the terminal bud, much to my chagrin!

For the decorative and Hybrid Polyantha classes, disbudding may or may not be practical, as judgment dictates or the rules demand. Failure to disbud in the specimen bloom class will result in disqualification as the side buds count as extra blooms. In some cases where promising bloom is scarce and the weather unpredictable it is advisable to retain one of the side buds for a while until it can be judged whether or not the terminal bud will stay the course.

Underground watering seems to have a wonderful effect in adding size and substance to blooms, stems and foliage. Perforated plastic pipes, ideal for the purpose are being used more and more and are proving very efficacious. They are light and comparatively inexpensive. If preferred they may be laid on the ground and can be readily moved about.

Between waterings the Dutch hoe should be used shallowly, to avoid damage to roots near the surface.

It is very important that the novice exhibitor obtain a copy of the prize list well in advance of the show date. In fact he should try early to obtain a prize list of the previous year and study it carefully. He has several things to learn, such as how to recognize a good exhibition bloom, a good decorative bloom suitable for vase classes, a good truss or spray of Polyantha, Hybrid Polyantha or Rambler and what rose material is best suited for the decorative arrangement classes. He must get around among experienced exhibitors and delve for pointers on exhibiting and experiment in his own home, with blooms from his own garden, prior to the show, setting up show boxes, vases, baskets or any type of display in which he is interested.

He should provide himself with shades to shield delicately coloured blooms from too much sun and the blooms of varieties which object to rain, generally found among the whites, from their pet aversion. These shades may be obtained from John Pinches Ltd., 3 Crown Buildings, Crown Street, Camberwell, London, SE.5., England, as can anything in the way of rose supplies. However, they may easily be made at home, being merely cones with a diameter of five or six inches at the base and are made of calico or oiled parchment spread over a wide frame. Berry boxes, inverted, may be used as a substitute if desired. The shades are affixed to sticks inserted in the ground near the plant and can be brought into proper position by tying the cane bearing the bloom to the stick. Some exhibitors prefer to use cellophane bags in which holes have been punched for ventilation, to protect blooms not only from rain but also from predatory insect pests which seem to select the choicest blooms on which to work their wicked will.

A few days before the show some exhibitors pick out promising blooms and tie a strand of soft, thick wool around the lower part of the bloom, inside the outer petals, first making sure no insects, rain or dewdrops are inside the petals. This procedure is claimed to produce a greater depth of petal and to improve the pointed shape of the bloom centre and is also supposed to retard blooms which are a little too far advanced. Experience and a little advice from an experienced exhibitor will help the novice to decide at what stage the bloom should be tied. The blooms remain tied until the last moment before judging commences, but if the ties are not removed then, the blooms will be disqualified.

Personally I have discontinued the practice as the blooms open very rapidly when the ties are removed, if they have been on any length of time and the whole thing is a case of love's labour lost.

When the novice has received his current prize list he must look carefully over his promising blooms and come to a decision as to the classes he will be able to enter. He should enter for these and possibly one or two extra classes if there appears to be a chance of the requisite blooms being available for the show. It is well to remember, however, the old adage which veteran exhibitors have learned to respect, "Never divide your strength". It is far better to concentrate on a

few classes in which you can display first-class blooms, than to over-extend yourself and display a mixture of first-class and mediocre blooms in each of many classes.

Much depends on weather conditions. In cool weather blooms develop slowly, but when cut will last for a much longer time than in hot weather. On the other hand in warm weather blooms develop quickly, but when cut deteriorate quickly. A cool day on show day makes the exhibitor's task an easy one. Blooms on hand in early morning can be counted upon to stand up for the show.

Before any blooms are cut name tags should be affixed. Blooms on display should always be named even if this is not insisted upon, and it is dangerous to rely on memory after blooms are cut and taken to the show.

At what stage blooms should be cut for exhibition can only be learned by experience. It is a good plan to experiment with the different varieties to ascertain how the blooms react to heat or cold. Blooms opening too fast may be retarded by cutting and immersing the stems in chilled water up to the necks and placing in a cool cellar free from draughts. Blooms which are too slow in opening may be cut and taken indoors and subjected to warmth until they reach the stage for placing them in chilled water in the same manner as the blooms previously mentioned.

Trying to time blooms so that they will reach their peak at show time is a very chancy business. Staggering the time of pruning has little effect. Planting some of each variety in full sunshine and others in partial shade seems to help more than anything else.

The day before the show the prize list should again be carefully gone over. The score card should be studied to ascertain what is required in order to score well in the various classes. Exhibition blooms are fully double with a pointed centre, of good form and substance. In the Decorative Classes, single, semi-double or informally petalled blooms are acceptable. In the Polyantha and Hybrid Polyantha classes the stems should bear well arranged trusses with individual flowers or florets true to colour and in good condition.

If fragrance is one of the details for which points are given, as in the R. S. of O. shows, this should be taken into account when selecting your blooms.

Read the Rules and Special Notes for Exhibitors printed in the prize list and obey the rules to the letter.

Blooms should be cut very early on the morning of the show or in the cool of the previous evening, so that they may have several hours in chilled water in a cool cellar before being taken to the show. They should be cut with a good length of stem and with a slanting cut, the end of the stems being split or crushed to assist the taking up of water, into which they should be plunged to the neck immediately after being cut.

When changing cut blooms from one container to another or changing the water in a container, half an inch or so should be cut from the end of the stem, which callouses over quickly when exposed to the air.

Thorns near the lower end of the stems should be removed to reduce danger of damage to foliage while transporting the blooms to the show. It is very exasperating to find on arrival at the show otherwise perfect foliage or perhaps even a bloom, torn by thorns.

Blooms should be transported to the show in water if possible. I use empty fruit juice cans holding about 48 ounces of water. The cans are seven inches deep and are placed in a light shallow box with partitions to prevent the cans moving about. By sorting my blooms into the cans I save considerable time on arrival at the show. If showing in the box classes I set up my boxes at home, taking lots of time with the arrangement according to size and colour, large blooms in the top row, medium sized in the middle row and the smallest in the bottom row. If there is an outstanding bloom it is placed in the upper left hand corner. Care is taken to see that blooms of the same colour are not placed in adjacent tubes and that the whole colour arrangement is pleasing. I like to use moss on my boxes and place a neat name label beneath each bloom. The blooms in the box are given a little grooming if I think they can be improved. A petal may sometimes be arranged a little better by use of a camel hair brush or thumb and forefinger so long as this merely assists a natural process. A bloom which is a little too tight may be improved by blowing into it. The question of whether a damaged petal should be removed depends largely on the judges. The deciding factor, according to the large exhibitors at the big London, England, shows is whether or not the

removal is so carelessly done that it destroys the character of the bloom and also whether the bloom will score better with the petal removed than it will if left on. The American Rose Society seems to approve the removal of a blemished petal if it is deftly done.

Any so called dressing or grooming which changes a bloom out of character is not permissible, being regarded as faking.

If it is impossible to carry blooms to the show in water common sense must be used. They should be placed in a carton with each bloom protected, either by being folded in waxed tissue or by having plenty of tissue between the blooms. Stems should be kept damp and the blooms should be kept as immovable as possible in transit to the show.

Arrive at the show building in plenty of time and have plenty of spare blooms. Some of them are sure to be needed.

Obtain your entry tags immediately on arrival at the show then proceed without undue haste, but wasting no time, to fill your display containers with water and have your exhibits arranged well ahead of the time set for judging to commence, so that you will have time to check things over, making sure that all your containers contain water, that the back of your show box is raised slightly, all your exhibits conform to the prize list and are correctly labelled and that you cannot improve any of your exhibits by substituting some of your spares.

Then with a final touch-up here and there, just before judging commences, spray your blooms with a light mist of water from your florist's syringe, gather together your sharp knife, scissors, secateurs, camel-hair brush, pencil and syringe, which are a very necessary part of an exhibitor's equipment, and leave the hall to await the verdict of the judges.

On returning to the hall after judging is completed look over the winning entries carefully. By doing this and by listening to the comments of the spectators, many of whom will be experienced exhibitors, the novice exhibitor will gain a lot of valuable information, which will enable him, among other things, to form an opinion as to which of the new introductions on display should be added to the varieties in his garden. Doubtless he will come in contact with the odd disgruntled loser and will resolve that, win or lose HE will never give such a display of poor sportsmanship.

Roses for the Shrubbery

By MRS. J. J. GALLAGHER

There is a trend among modern rose growers to bring back into the garden more of those lovely old-fashioned roses of long ago, the species roses of generations past. Their allure is constant and universal, possibly because they offer so much for so little in time and care. Rose annuals and flowering garden books have chapters devoted to Old Roses and the words used in describing them are intriguing and nostalgic.

As we read, memories are awakened, stirred, and we are very young again. We are back in Grandmother's garden. There, beside the kitchen door, is the immense shrub which Grandmother called her "White Rose"! How lovely are its wide-open, creamy-pink blooms with leaves of greyish-green! The branches of this bush mingle with those of the Sweet Briar close by. Its small, rose-pink blooms are eclipsed in the deep green of its foliage and stem. And, oh, the enchanting sweetness of the scent it spreads so generously! Down along the fence are old Musk Roses, their clusters of lovely white flowers having that musky, sweet odor! Then, there are Cabbage Roses, large and pink, and French Roses, red and purple. In and around all of these grew Grandmother's lupins, Canterbury bells, Shasta daisies and larkspur, all very informal, happy together and thriving with such little attention. Bees hummed, butterflies fluttered and the birds twittered in and around the rose bushes, and always about her garden was that "most excellent, pleasant, sweet smell." We recall, too, the quantities of tea leaves that were thrown on the soil. And how, in the Autumn, when the maple leaves fell, we youngsters gathered them and pushed them well beneath the bushes.

At "Glengariff", up in St. Gabriel de Brandon, these memories pleasantly plagued us into doing something in an endeavor to translate the ethereal abstract into the practical, and we are delighted with the experience, though still far from having achieved a final objective.

Perhaps you would enjoy a stroll with us to see how we are getting along with our rose shrubbery.

Observe how the branches and foliage of Rosa Alba ("White Rose") and the Eglantine ("Sweet Briar") intertwine, mingling

gay perfumes as in Grandmother's garden. Here they stand, tall and wide, in the far background of the rose garden, with maple saplings in a grove behind them — for these do better in the coolness of shade.

A part of this shrubbery, in good sunshine, is *Rosa Moyesii*, the tall, arching stems of which reach 10 to 12 feet. The flower, with its old-gold stamens, is unique in color. To quote Bobbink & Atkins, whose catalogue gives an enchanting description: "It is a vivid, yet deep, warm, velvety, reddish terracotta, a color one sometimes sees in old needlework and impossible to describe." It is very decorative in its flowers, which are generally solitary; in the graceful, lacey effect of its dark green foliage, and, as Autumn comes, in the long, deep orange-red fruits. This is an excellent rose in the background of shrubbery. But if *Moyesii* is excellent, her fair daughter, *Nevada* ("La Giralda" X *R. Moyesii*) is outstanding. While not as tall, she makes a more compact bush which is covered with beautiful, creamy-white, very large blooms, sometimes measuring 3 to 4 inches across. They are charming when the sun shines on them. The petals, wide open, show beautiful yellow stamens which seem to draw the sun and make the bloom translucent with glory. "*Nevada*" has become very popular in the rose shrubbery. Its habit of blooming and blooming again ensures that the lovely, creamy-tinted flowers are on show practically from June until frost. This bush makes a grand foil for the *spinosissima* hybrid, *Frühlingsmorgen*, with its exquisite blooms of light yellow, edged cerise. That this is a single rose is hard to believe, for the whole bush, when in flower, is a mass of color. Its dainty maroon stamens are distinctive and while it has but one intensive blooming period there are occasional roses all summer, succeeded by a plethora of large maroon fruits in the Autumn.

These two rose shrubs grow to six and eight feet and are in the back of the shrubbery. Along with them goes Poulsen's Park Rose, something very new in shrub roses. It is vigorous and has fine foliage and attractive red stems. Its blooms come in large clusters and are a delightful silvery-pink. They flower about the time *Frühlingsmorgen* has finished its big show and so they complement each other. "The Park Rose" blooms again with greater elan in September and, while fragrant in the course of all of its blooming, it is then that its perfume truly dominates the scene. "*Persian Yellow*" (*Rosa foetida*

persiana) looks lovely in this group. While its foliage is not as fragrant as the Eglantine, there is compensation in its numerous flowers "of deepest, brightest yellow, prettily shaped, but small, and its sweet leaves of a vivid, refreshing green." Prominent in this group is Lady Penzance, all dressed in her lovely, coppery gown, probably the best of the Hybrid Sweet Briars introduced by the late Lord Penzance, also R. Hugonis, which needs no comment, R. Rubrifolia, with its unique reddish-purple foliage, and R. spinosissima Altaica, blanketed in late May and early June with large, single, intensely fragrant, white blooms, so numerous as to obscure the foliage. The latter, if on its own roots, is not content to occupy the space allotted to it but, by means of underground runners, is continually encroaching upon the territory of its neighbors and must be curbed periodically.

These tall, wide-branching shrubs need plenty of room, 8 to 10 feet, to grow properly and to show off their beauty. We like to prepare the shrubbery garden the Autumn previous, digging deeply, incorporating a little old manure, compost and some bonemeal for lasting benefit. After planting we mulch with compost or peat moss. We try not to be too impatient, expecting bloom the first summer. Knowing theirs is a long life, these bushes take their time to ensure a good root system being developed. It is a great relief to feel that they are rather immune to disease and insects and to know that, for these the sprayer and dust gun may be left in the tool shed. Pruning is a simple matter — cutting out twiggy wood after flowering is about all that is needed. The "Persian Yellow" resents almost any pruning, but we do shorten the strong shoots while keeping away from the twigs, since these bear the flowers.

Tall shrubs like these, requiring so much space, are poor subjects for small grounds and impractical for city gardens. There are many beautiful Roses of more moderate size, almost perpetual flowering, which are happy in a perennial border, in a hedge, or over a stone wall. Many other excellent and distinctive Roses are available and we hope to extend our planting through suitable additions which are not only beautiful but reasonably hardy. Amongst those on our "must-have" list are the following:

R. canina Andersonii — A tidy shrub of moderate growth with lovely, single pink blooms and scarlet fruits.

R. cantabrigiensis — A Hugonis seedling with blooms larger but slightly lighter in colour than those of its famous parent.

R. Dupontii — A shrub of moderate height named in honour of the Empress Josephine's gardener, Dupont. The three-inch, fragrant blooms are creamy-white in colour.

Refulgence, H. Eg. — A bright scarlet Hybrid Sweet Briar of fairly recent origin.

R. francofurtana (also known as R. turbinata) — Another Rose for the foreground, bearing rich pink blooms of high quality.

R. Highdownensis and R. Hillieri — Both valuable seedlings of R. Moyesii.

R. Primula — The earliest Rose to bloom, opening often about 24th May.

One of those of medium height we like is the Damask, "Madame Hardy". It has many pure white petals so tightly folded as to give it the look of a camellia. Another favorite is gallica "Belle de Crècy" with its carmine-pink petals which, in warm, sunny weather, turn to a lovely violet. These two make good companions. Also in this group is alba "Maiden's Blush Small". This bush grows to about four feet. Its flowers are a perfect blush-pink and the foliage a greyish-blue. These three bloom once for a period of three or four weeks, but in each case it is a wonderful showing; and their fragrance is the "essence of beauty itself". We plant them four or five feet apart, which gives them plenty of room. The fruits add to their beauty in Autumn-time and also the birds find them enticing so all three of these are given a somewhat later pruning.

Our Zephyrine Drouhin (bourboniana) likes to climb but is cut down to desired height to match the medium-sized shrubs but it still glows with its cherry-pink blooms.

Agnes (R. rugosa X foetida persiana) from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa introduces another shade of yellow into the rose shrubbery, the quiet shade of amber, deepening to yellow at centre of petals. These are double and of sweet odor. It gives a good June flowering with intermittent bloom throughout the season.

Schneezwerg (*R. rugosa* X White Polyantha) is another perpetual flowering shrub rose with semi-double, pure white blooms in clusters of 3 to 10. It has attractive rugosa-like foliage. It is a good foreground bush, growing to 3 or 4 feet only.

Bloomfield Abundance (*chinensis*) is a Cecile Brunner grown tall. Its beauty is easy to imagine. It produces the same dainty pink, exquisitely-shaped blooms as does Cecile, right from the ground up to a height of five feet. Naturally, it is a "must" in the rose shrubbery.

There is music even in the names of these old roses and our Hybrid Musk Roses play a symphony all their own: Penelope, light-pink, fragrant; Felicia, flush-pink, branching; Moonlight, white to creamy-yellow, glossy, reddish leaves; Autumn Delight, soft creamy-yellow; Vanity, lovely pink, fine yellow stamens. There is not a discordant note in this group — no heavy blue reds or violent mauve purples. They fit easily into any corner of the garden. While they do not have that great, bushy habit of growth so appropriate for background shrubs, they are good staggered and comprise an interesting group for the foreground of any shrubbery. Their blooms come in clusters, the bushes being literally covered with flowers that are sweetly musk-scented. With judicious pruning they bloom from June to October. Graham Thomas, that knowledgeable old-rose enthusiast, suggests a very late spring pruning for these, when he "removes half of the buds by cutting away small twiggy wood." After first blooming he removes flowering wood.

There is romance, too, in the rose shrubbery, in those stories of rose species dating back centuries. Just recently we received a letter from Mr. P. Herring, that outstanding rose authority in Copenhagen, in which he gave this charming description of the very ancient *Rosa Sancta*, Rich. (=R. Richardii Rehd.) The Rose of the Mummies "This is a large bush with a wealth of flowers in June, flowers of the most exquisite color, white shaded bright rose. Historically, *Rosa sancta* is one of the most interesting species grown. It is closely allied to the European *Rosa gallica* and possibly a hybrid between this species and the Syrian *Rosa phoenicia* (a very common rose in Palestine). Today this rose is growing only in one or two localities in Abyssinia, near churches (hence the name *sancta*). It was first found by the French

travellers Guartin Dillon and Petit in the middle of the 19th century. Later, the English archaeologist, Flinders Petrie, found the same rose in the necropolis of Arsinoë in lower Egypt. In tombs dating from the 2nd to the 5th centuries of the Christian era he found remains of roses put on a string, like a little garland, and these roses belong to the Rosa sancta from Abyssinia. This has been stated by the great Belgian rhodologist, Francois Crepin. So this rose must have been cultivated in lower Egypt in the first centuries of our era. It is not a native of Egypt, nor of Abyssinia. In my opinion, it was introduced into Egypt from the Orient, perhaps from Palestine, likely in one of the latest centuries of the pagan era. From Egypt, again in my opinion, this rose was brought to Abyssinia by missionary Egyptian monks in the 5th or 6th century. They planted them near their churches and cloisters.”*

Such a description brings to mind the fact that the Damask rose most likely found its way into Europe in medieval times through the crusaders returning from Damascus and other points in the East. And it is the Damask rose that provides the rose water for ceremonial occasions throughout the Orient.

A little town in France called Nancy became famous for its conserve made from rose petals (*Rosa gallica*). A jar of this dainty delicacy was considered a fitting present for visiting royalty.

Even the Moss Rose has its own legend: “And the Angel, with dew-laden wings, being weary, begged of a rose a night’s shelter. Awakened refreshed, she asked how such hospitality might be repaid. “Make me even more beautiful”, said the Queen of Flowers. “But what grace can I add to the most beautiful of all flowers”, said the Angel, and then, glancing at her mossy bed, she gathered some and placed it on the young buds of the rose. Thus was born the Moss Rose.”

There is little formality in this neighborly rose shrubbery of ours, so it is not surprising that the occasional wind-borne poppy seed comes to visit there and gratefully contributes a

*According to the eminent Scottish authority, George M. Taylor, (*The Book of the Rose*), who grew *R. sancta* for a number of years, it had single flowers of rich pink, and had the appearance of a dwarf Damask Rose. His assumption is that it was taken to Abyssinia by St. Fumentus who was taken a prisoner by the Ethiopians and was reputed subsequently to have converted them to Christianity. This Rose can still be obtained but it is usually listed under the name “*R. Polloniana*”. — Ed.

little more color. Often there are petunias, and at times verbena, and even creeping zinnias. The lowly alyssums, purple and white, make carpet patches where they will and these big rose bushes nod their welcome as they let fall their petals in gay disarray. But there is an unwritten understanding that any flower which calls for a lot of care just does not belong in this company. Many of these old shrubs have been here for a long, long time, giving much in beauty, demanding little in care. Just a few sprinkles of wood ashes now and then in the season, removal of useless old wood and at the end of the summer a shovel of manure, and a spoonful or two of bonemeal is all they require. To make them happy, all that they ask is a place in our affection! They are permanent! Really, they are. They go on forever as compared with other roses that are, shall we say, as temperamental as a grand opera star and that call for just as much handling! Each day you may look up at the vigorous bushes of this fine shrubbery and be charmed by the graceful branches so exquisitely etched against the blue sky. Each lovely rose is enthroned in its frame of beautiful foliage. Leaves are slender or broad in every shade of green, sometimes red. Fruits as they come along, are so many tiny lanterns illuminating color of stem and form of leaf. But, above all, from dewy dawn to velvet night invisible censors in fairy hands scent the air with delicate, permeating perfume so that, even when all the roses are gone and the garden rests, it truly may be said "the scent of the roses will hang around it still."

In Search of Buried Treasure

By THE EDITOR

We consider it safe to assert that the majority of us, at some period in our lives, have engaged in the fascinating occupation of collecting items which have held our interest, and the objects of our search may have varied widely—rare books, clocks, unusual pieces of china, moths, old coins, postage stamps, antique furniture, works of art, plants of various types or even walking sticks. Some such collections, of course, have substantial intrinsic value while the motives prompting the collectors of other items have been merely the “thrill of the chase”. Generally speaking the degree of pride and satisfaction experienced by the collector in his achievement varies directly with the difficulty encountered and the resourcefulness employed in attaining the desired objective. We have the greatest respect for those who, without prospect or hope of profit, expend time and energy in assembling collections which represent contributions toward cultural advancement and which may prove to be of interest and benefit to others but we confess that our appreciation of the efforts of those whose motives are financial gain is somewhat lacking in warmth.

Amongst Rosarians, the elite of the gardening fraternity, the collector's instinct is much in evidence but the quest appears to be largely confined to the latest introductions. These, portrayed in colour, and accompanied by descriptive comment which indulges only in superlatives, are offered in catalogues at prices reflecting, not necessarily their quality, but rather their scarcity. In two or three years, however, they cease to be novelties—if they survive that long—and the prices quoted decline to approximately one-half of the original figures demanded. The acquisition of novelties presents no problem provided the collector is able and willing to pay the price and risk the disappointment which so often is the net-result. Occasionally, however, an outstanding new introduction appears on the scene and the “first-nighter” then feels richly rewarded. The quest for novelty seems to be closely associated with youth, a very natural circumstance, while those of greater maturity, having experienced the vicissitudes

of Rose culture for many years, are inclined to study Rose history, to investigate the ancestral background of modern Roses, and to appreciate the simplicity, sturdiness and fragrance of those of yester year. To those of our readers who qualify we address the subjoined notes.

Aside from utilitarian considerations the history and romantic associations of the so-called old-fashioned Roses carry a strong appeal to those whose standard of values does not exclude sentiment. The albas and the gallicas, according to popular belief, are both intimately associated with the Wars of the Roses in England, which ended at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. We have in mind, also, several centifolias, Damasks and gallicas which graced the famous garden of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison. Many of these Roses, tragically, have disappeared from the scene through sheer neglect — as have, in fact, numerous meritorious Hybrid Teas of more recent origin — but a substantial number of the old-timers may still be procured by diligent search although they are not listed by the majority of nurserymen. One of these is the Damask, Omar Khayyam, which has been propagated from a Rose planted on the Persian poet's grave at Nashipur. Many others of great historic interest could be mentioned.

Practically all of the old-fashioned Roses are vigorous, disease-resistant and hardy — with the exception of the Chinensis group which for this climate we cannot recommend. They do require ample space, however, and for that reason those who contemplate the establishment of a representative collection should have land at their disposal. The majority of them will attain the stature of small to medium shrubs and their background planting might well comprise many of the species rosa to which reference is made in Mrs. J. J. Gallagher's excellent article appearing in this volume — "Roses for the Shrubbery".

We suggest the inclusion of a group of the old Hybrid Perpetuals, a vanishing race which, however, dominated the Rose world throughout the major portion of the nineteenth century. Richly fragrant and unique in other respects the following would lend character and distinction to the planting: Baron Giraud de l'Ain, Eugene Furst, Gloire de Ducher, Marshall P. Wilder, Prince Camille de Rohan, Reine des Violettes, Roger Lambelin and Rose du Roi à fleurs pourpres.

We think Baroness Rothschild worthy also although it does not carry fragrance to a marked degree. The Hybrid Musks also should not be overlooked as well as certain Hybrid Rugosas such as Blanc Double de Coubert, Roseriae de l'Hay, Rose a Parfum de l'Hay and others. Amongst the albas, whose colour tones range from creamy white to blush and medium pink, we suggest Celestial, Felicite Parmentier, Jeanne d'Arc, Maiden's Blush, alba maxima and Koenigin von Danemarck. The latter is a hybrid and is often classified as a Damask.

The Bourbons (*R. bourboniana*) are slightly more modern but are a charming group. Amongst these Blairii No. 2, Charles Lawson, Bourbon Queen, Madame E. Calvat and Zephyrine Drouhin are Semi-Climbers or Pillars. We searched catalogues for years in the hope of locating the first two of these and only recently discovered where they may be obtained. Other delightful members of this group are Boule de Neige, Commandant Beaurepaire, Coupe d'Hebe, La Reine Victoria, Louise Odier, Madame Isaac Pereire, Madame Pierre Oger, Souvenir de la Malmaison and Variegata di Bologna. A lovely sport of Zephyrine Drouhin named Kathleen Harrop might also be considered although it is of fairly recent origin.

The centifolia representation might well include Blanche-fleur, *C. cristata*, Fantin Latour, La Noblesse, Petite de Hollande, Tour de Malakoff, Unique Blanche and *C. variegata*. The Mosses, which are related to the centifolias, have many candidates which are worthy of consideration as have the damascenas. With reference to the former simple justice demands that we recommend the following: Common Moss, its white counterpart, centifolia muscosa alba, Capitaine John Ingram, Comtesse de Murinais, Henri Martin, Jeanne de Montfort, Mousseline, Nuits de Young and Salet. Amongst the Damasks La Ville de Bruxelles and Madame Hardy are indispensable although *R. Dam. trigintipetala*, also known as Kazanlik, might well be included. The latter is — or was — grown commercially for many years in Bulgaria for the production of attar. Another Damask, York and Lancaster, is a Rose of considerable interest although variable in colour.

Amongst the gallicas we might mention Belle de Crècy, Cardinal de Richelieu, Charles de Mills, Duc de Guiche, Gloire de France, officinalis (Apothecary's Rose), Tuscany and the well known Rosa Mundi.

The Noisettes and their hybrids are somewhat tender for our climatic conditions but one of these, Madame Plantier,

introduced in 1835, is reasonably hardy and can be recommended to represent that group. While most authorities, including the late William Paul ("The Rose Garden", Tenth Edition, P. 252) classify this Rose as a Hybrid Noisette we observe that in Modern Roses IV (McFarland) it is listed as a Hybrid Alba, while another authority insists that it is a Damask. With many Roses of mixed ancestry there are conflicting opinions amongst Rose students and botanists regarding their correct classification and herein lies a field for study by the collector. With respect to Madame Plantier we prefer to accept the judgment of William Paul.

We should like here to mention the most sensational coloured of all Roses — Austrian Copper (*R. foetida bicolour*). Introduced prior to 1590 this Rose at its best is quite breathtaking in its splendour but it is somewhat temperamental, requiring several years to become established, occasionally dying back without apparent reason, and susceptible to black-spot. Moreover, it should only be planted in an isolated position or near white or yellow shades — care being taken to keep Austrian Copper far removed from cold pink or red shades.

To any readers who have persevered with our discussion up to this point we consider it appropriate to issue a warning. Do not attempt to compare the old Roses with the flaming, glamorous, modern Hybrid Teas. The appeal of the old-fashioned Roses lies more in what they collectively represent — the source from which our colourful but often delicate modern types have sprung, added to which are attributes such as a rugged constitution, disease resistance (except *R. foetida* and its hybrids), hardiness and the simple and unsophisticated beauty of their fragrant blooms. A few types, notably the Hybrid Bourbons, Hybrid Musks, certain Mosses and Rugosas, and the Hybrid Moyesii, Nevada, will provide bloom intermittently throughout the summer and autumn but the majority bloom only in June and July but at that time they stage a lavish display.

Some of the old-timers will tolerate neglect but, like modern types, they respond to generous treatment. Excessive nitrogen, however, should be avoided in the fertilization programme lest the Roses be induced to expend their energies in the production of unduly vigorous growth at the expense of bloom. We suggest that the centifolias and their offspring,

the Mosses, be given good culture — otherwise they may prove to be disappointing.

Pruning of established Roses of the once-blooming groups may be confined to the removal at source of wood three years old or more. This may be done immediately after the blooming period unless the development of their colourful seed-pods is desired for decorative purposes or as a means of attracting birds which feed on them when other kinds of food are scarce. With respect to remontant types merely remove the spent flower stems to encourage the production of fresh blooming wood. Old or damaged wood should be cut away entirely in April. In the Toronto area it is not the practice to supply winter protection except to the Noisettes and other members of the Chinensis family. In more northerly regions it probably would be advisable to do so.

We have enumerated herein merely a few of the old Roses which would lend dignity, charm, distinctiveness and an air of permanence to the home surroundings. Many others could be mentioned but, once having made a start, the collector, we are sure, will feel the urge to explore all possible leads which might guide him to sources of supply and to gradually increase his planting. We know where many of these grand old veterans may be obtained and shall be glad to inform any of our members who display sufficient interest to enquire. We might add that the prices are considerably lower than might be expected for Roses which are admittedly scarce.

You Can Take Roses With You

By F. R. DUFTON

This is the story of one gardener's brief acquaintance with Roses. Although the primary excuse for writing was to illustrate that Roses can endure severe abuse and yet live to flourish and prosper, I believe it will also briefly outline how a neophyte gardener succumbs to the attraction of the Rose.

My first experience with growing Roses was in 1946. I was just out of the service and my wife and I were the proud owners of a new home in the east end of Toronto. At the time of purchase no concern had been shown as to the type or nature of the soil surrounding the house. I had no particular interest in any type of horticulture. My brief acquaintanceship with gardening had been to give some slight aid in establishing a rose garden in the Muskoka District of Ontario prior to the war. That first spring with all my neighbours working busily to make the grounds around their homes presentable and with my better half insisting that I bestir myself and do likewise, I hied myself forth with spade and hoe.

Much to my consternation I found that our house had been built on what might be termed a "rock" foundation for the soil turned out to be 100% gravel. The spot for our front lawn was easily corrected by the purchase of top soil but in the rear our finances would not allow such extravagance. Nothing daunted I set to work to excavate flower beds. This was done with the aid of pick and shovel. Then from a neighbouring field top soil was brought by means of a wheelbarrow. The soil was a very light sandy loam. Perennials were purchased or received from friends with no thought to arrangement, size or vigour but all were duly planted.

At this time my father who had been an ardent rose grower as well as a member of The Rose Society of Ontario for many years, made me a gift of 28 rose bushes. These were bushes which, although they were sturdy enough, had refused to bloom in what was considered a satisfactory manner in Muskoka. Many of these plants were 10 years old when they were

bequeathed to me. Amongst them were Rex Anderson, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Polly, Dickson's Perfection, Van Rossem's Jubilee, Angels Mateu, James Rea, Madame Henri Guillot, Sylvia Leyva and Gratia. As in the case of the perennials the roses were planted with no thought to colour or growing habits. In the spring all were alive and healthy.

Early in 1947 I joined The Rose Society of Ontario and began to take some interest in Rose culture. It was a very warm spring and, with light soil encased as it was in gravel, it is a wonder the roses lived through it but they actually flourished. I can still remember the loving care with which my one bloom of Rex Anderson was carried to the Rose Show. Surrounded by exhibitors with a wealth of bloom to show, and a wealth of experience behind them, there I was with one and no experience whatsoever. Guidance and help was given as it always is amongst Rose enthusiasts and the bloom took a second prize as a specimen bloom. Now my indoctrination was complete and the hobby of Rose growing had me completely under its spell.

Henceforth the bushes were duly dusted or sprayed, fertilizer given and rose literature, catalogues, etc., avidly read. I remember the mistakes, such as dusting one of my climbers in the heat of the sun and seeing the leaves turn brown, and fall until the bush was completely denuded.

In 1948 our thoughts turned to building a new home and after much searching a $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lot was purchased in the fall. This time I vowed the soil would be satisfactory and it was until the contractor proceeded to scrap the entire lot of top soil and push it all against the house. Since we would be moving in the spring it was necessary to move the Rose bushes that fall. No beds had been prepared and there was no location that had sufficient top soil for the planting of Roses. Still it had to be done. So one bitter November day I ventured forth with shovel and bushes. A spot was chosen amongst a hawthorne hedge up against a huge elm tree and the Roses were literally thrown in and mounded for the winter.

We had fully expected to be in our new abode in April but it was late May before with children, pets and furniture, the Duftons arrived at a partially finished home. There was no time for Roses except to uncover them, which had been done in early April. Again the Roses came through and flowered

and in the show of that year we obtained a second prize with a bloom from J. H. Bruce. All that summer the Roses were neglected as other tasks required my attention. In the spring of 1950 some were transplanted to permanent beds and the remainder in 1951. In digging the bushes out from the hedge it was observed that the soil was completely interwoven with tiny rootlets from hawthrone and elm. Yet the majority of the Roses survived.

To this day I have Rex Anderson which never fails with its lovely large blooms, Dickson's Perfection with its multitude of colourful salmon flowers, Gratia although never robust, yet a dainty, perfectly formed white, Madame Henri Guillot, salmon orange, Mrs. Henry Bowles, which defies eradication, J. H. Bruce and others. All old and trusted friends which shared my trials and tribulations. Abuse they have had heaped upon them either through ignorance or circumstances and yet they have never failed. It must be remembered that some of these bushes are nearly 20 years old and are still going strong.

I have now over 100 bushes and although many newer varieties can be seen in my garden, some of which have better form, brighter colour, and finer growing habits, a little extra attention is always paid to these veterans. Let no one tell you that the Rose is a delicate plant, to be coddled, fed and treated with care. Let no one insist that Roses are too much trouble or that there is too much work involved in growing them. Granted, a little extra time spent in spraying, feeding, etc. pays off in better plants and bloom, as it does in all horticulture, but Roses are tough as the above experiences will show.

SYMPOSIUM:

Best Twelve White or Cream Hybrid Teas

By THE EDITOR

Having paid our respects to the pink Hybrid Teas in the 1951 edition of our Year Book, and to their yellow sisters in the 1953 edition, we now turn our attention to the neglected and generally under-rated white and cream group. The procedure adopted in connection with the treatment of the pink and yellow classifications has also been employed in an effort to determine which white varieties enjoy the greatest popularity. We requested twenty experienced growers to submit lists of twelve varieties, arranged in order of preference, and accompanied by brief comment indicating in each case the reasons for the choice. Our consultants were asked, for purposes of this discussion, to consider certain border-line varieties such as Sir Henry Segrave, Oswald Sieper, Westfield Star, Burnaby, etc. as eligible for inclusion. We also made it clear that this review was to be confined to Hybrid Teas — notwithstanding which stipulation the Hybrid Perpetual, Frau Karl Druschki, was included on several lists and has had to be disregarded in arriving at the final variety standing.

The following appraisal represents the collective opinion of fifteen commentators, four of those to whom we despatched enquiries having failed to reply, and a fifth having indicated that his experience with white varieties was too limited to justify participation in the discussion. The fifteen contributors are as follows: Mr. C. A. Davis, Grand Island, N.Y., Prof A. H. MacAndrews, Syracuse, N.Y., Mr. Archie Selwood, Mrs. M. E. Matthews and Mr. H. J. Faulkner, all of Vancouver, Mr. Ellwood C. Rice, Vernon, B.C., Mr. Emerson Mitchell, Windsor, Ont., Dr. W. H. Reid, Port Rowan, Ont., Mr. D. C. Patton, Islington, Ont., Mr. F. F. Dufton, Cobourg, Ont., Mr. R. W. Oliver, Ottawa, Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., and Messrs A. A. Norton, S. B. Bartlett and the Editor, all of Toronto. We express our sincere appreciation to all those whose co-operation has made this presentation possible.

In the lists submitted by the participants forty-two varieties were mentioned and in arriving at the final results we employed the usual method of allotting twelve points for a first choice,

eleven points for a second, and so on down to one point for a twelfth choice. On this basis the results are as follows:

Variety	Points
1. McGredy's Ivory (McGredy, '30)	154
2. Rex Anderson (McGredy, '38)	104
3. Mme. Jules Bouche (Croibier, '11)	93
4. Mrs. Charles Lamplough (McGredy, '20)	77
5. Mrs. H. M. Eddie, (Eddie, '43)	73
6. Virgo, (Mallerin, '47)	63
7. Sir Henry Segrave, (Dickson, '32)	52
8. Burnaby, (Eddie, '51)	50
9. Snow White, (Dot, '38)	32
10. Oswald Sieper, (Krause, '32)	32
11. Margaret Anne Baxter, (Smith, '27)	32
12. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, (Lambert, '91)	32

While recognizing the fact that certain people profess a dislike for white Roses — in fact for any white flowers — it seems appropriate here to point out that the percentage of substantial, well-formed, exhibition-type blooms is higher in this colour group of Roses than in any other. Moreover, the presence of whites is essential in any well balanced collection as a means of accentuating the brilliance of other colours and of acting as a foil to prevent or soften the unpleasant effect of other unhappy colour combinations. Formerly those seeking a basis for criticism of the white Hybrid Teas were in the habit of deplored the absence of fragrance amongst them but we now rarely hear that complaint. Such delightfully scented varieties as Snow White, Marcia Stanhope, Edina, Margaret Anne Baxter, Neige Parfum, Mme. Jules Bouche, and Westfield Star have provided an effectual refutation of that argument, and the principal valid objections are on account of occasional instances of winter tenderness and the susceptibility to damage from rain of a few sorts, particularly those having many petals of thin texture such as Caledonia. With these general observations let us now proceed to a detailed discussion of the virtues and vices of the twelve varieties which have been acclaimed as leaders in their colour group.

McGredy's Ivory. This outstanding variety headed the selections of no less than seven of our correspondents, was second on one list and third on four! It occupies the top ranking position on the reports of Messrs. Bartlett, Selwood,

Patton, Davis, Norton, Mrs. Gallagher and the Editor, while Prof. MacAndrews accords it second place. Dr. Reid, Messrs. Dufton, Mitchell and Rice give it third position, Mr. Faulkner fourth, Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Oliver sixth. The comments are so generally favourable that individual quotations would be mere repetitions so let us elect Mrs. Gallagher as cheerleader. She writes: "Its rather commonplace buds open into blooms of exquisite beauty of form. The lovely, warm, cream tints of its petals are well contrasted by the deep green of its glossy leaves. The bush grows to five feet in our garden and may have twenty to thirty blooms, each of perfect form. A good exhibition Rose and excellent for the garden. Its one fault is that it does not open well in rainy weather." Messrs. Dufton and Patton mention susceptibility to blackspot while Mr. Oliver finds it tender at Ottawa. Mrs. Matthews refers to fragrance while others have expressed regret at the absence of fragrance, but atmospheric and moisture conditions in Vancouver may have some influence in this matter. While the phraseology varies the comment of all critics agrees in substance with that of Mrs. Gallagher. The Editor has not found it tender nor susceptible to blackspot and his plants have occupied their present positions for twenty years.

Rex Anderson. This Rose appears in fourteen of the fifteen lists although it is given top rating only by Prof. MacAndrews who refers approvingly to its vigorous growth and the large size of its blooms which, however, "ball" in unfavourable weather and hang their heavy heads. Our friends all agree that this is an outstanding exhibition variety when right, and Mr. Selwood insists that it is also a better garden Rose than most whites. Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Oliver refer critically to its tenderness in winter while Messrs. Dufton, Mitchell, Patton and the Editor regret its sprawling habit of growth and sparse bloom production. The situation may be summarized by saying that it is primarily an exhibition variety but not sufficiently productive for recommendation as a garden Rose. It intrigues the imagination, however, and the occasional magnificent bloom lulls the grower into a state of disregard for the lengthy periods of waiting — with apologies to Mr. Selwood! Life — and Rex Anderson — can be beautiful!

Mme. Jules Bouché. Here is a bread-and-butter Rose, the second oldest in the select dozen, which appears on thirteen lists but headed none. It ranks second, however, in the submissions of Messrs. Bartlett, Dufton and Dr. Reid. Its con-

tinuing popularity is indicated by the fact that it is so widely grown and our friends are in agreement as to its high value as a garden variety. The blooms in their early stages show a faint blush tint, are pleasantly fragrant, of acceptable form and very freely borne. Dr. Reid, who thinks highly of it, refers particularly to its hardiness, mentioning that one bush has been in his garden for twenty years. Mr. Patton's comment substantially reflects the opinions of all: "Seldom produces blooms large enough for exhibition, but plenty of medium-sized, perfectly formed, scented, blush-white blossoms are carried on thin but wiry stems. There is some tendency to stain in cool weather but it is a grand garden Rose with healthy, attractive foliage."

Mrs. Charles Lamplough. This variety is given top ranking by Mr. Faulkner and second position by Mr. Norton. It was recognized by a total of eleven commentators the majority of whom consider it to be valuable principally for exhibition purposes. Mr. Mitchell's notes cover the situation fairly accurately. He says: "White, touched with lemon; large petals; tall; not too recurrent; an exhibitor's Rose." Dr. Reid agrees with Mr. Mitchell's appraisal but adds that plants of this variety in his garden last only a few years. He regards it as worthless as a bedding Rose. It seems to be more highly esteemed in British Columbia than in the East where its behaviour has often been erratic. The Editor's experience parallels that of Dr. Reid.

Mrs. H. M. Eddie. This Canadian introduction is included in eight reports and is placed first by Messrs. Rice, Dufton, and Oliver, second by Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Faulkner, fifth by Mrs. Matthews, ninth by Mr. Selwood and tenth by Dr. Reid. While praising the form and substance of its blooms Mr. Rice warns that it requires extra feeding with rich organic fertilizers for satisfactory performance and that under average growing conditions its behaviour may be disappointing, with which observation Mr. Selwood appears to agree. Mr. Dufton, however, proclaims it to be the best white Rose in his garden, without reservations, as does also Mr. Oliver. For Dr. Reid the plants commence to deteriorate in their third year and never survive more than four years. Mrs. Gallagher finds it highly resistant to blackspot and she avers that the nicely formed blooms hold up well in wet weather. She also mentions that the blooms have a greenish tint at the centre which renders them quite distinctive. Mrs. Matthews regards it

highly, referring particularly to its large, high-centred blooms, dark, leathery foliage and strong, bushy growth. While at its best undoubtedly an excellent Rose this variety has been disappointing in the gardens of Messrs. Norton, Bartlett and the Editor. Our plants, like those of Dr. Reid, gave up after two or three years and we have not had the urge to replace them. We are wondering if this variety might be more lasting on the canina understock.

Virgo. It is no mean accomplishment for a Rose of such recent introduction to have broken into the charmed circle of the favourite dozen, and its capture of the heart of the old Maestro, Mr. Mitchell, is nothing short of sensational. It has been accorded top rating by Mr. Mitchell who describes it as the purest and best white Hybrid Tea of recent years, producing freely blooms of immaculate form and colour on strong plants. *Virgo* appears on ten of the reports, indicating wide circulation for a relatively new Rose. Mr. Bartlett lists it in fourth position, Messrs. Rice and Dufton place it fifth, while Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Selwood assign it to sixth place, Mr. Norton eighth, Mrs. Matthews tenth, Dr. Reid and Mr. Faulkner eleventh place. Mr. Rice emphasizes its purity of colour although critical of its form at times. Mr. Dufton considers it amongst the best of its colour class but adds that it could do with a few more petals, a criticism also registered by Mrs. Matthews. Mr. Selwood sums it up in one word — “irresistible”, while Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Norton find that the blooms withstand adverse weather conditions well. Mr. Faulkner and Dr. Reid hint at scarcity of bloom, a complaint, also, of the Editor, and Dr. Reid, while intrigued by the beauty of the blooms, asserts that the plants lack vigour.

Sir Henry Segrave. While this Rose is given third rating by the Editor it is obvious that some of our friends do not share our lofty opinion of it. Mr. Patton, who places it fifth, extols the medium-sized, creamy blooms of faultless form produced singly on long but occasionally weak stems. He finds the growth moderately vigorous and the foliage resistant to disease. Mr. Dufton, who places it in sixth position, offers similar comment. Messrs. Davis, Bartlett, Oliver and Prof. MasAndrews all rate it eighth and the latter adds that he would place it much higher if it were not such a skimpy bloomer. Messrs. Norton and Rice place it tenth and the former also finds it shy blooming and somewhat tender. All commentators are agreed, however, on the perfection of form which invari-

ably characterizes the buds and blooms. We know of no other variety in this colour group which produces buds that can equal in charm and refinement the tailored specimens of Sir Henry Segrave, but, like Prof. MacAndrews and Mr. Norton, we would welcome more of them.

Burnaby. While often classified as yellow this fine new introduction is usually nearer to white in colour. It appears on only five lists but is first on that of Mrs. Matthews, second amongst the selections of Messrs. Rice and Oliver, was placed third by Mr. Faulkner and seventh by Mr. Norton. It has not yet achieved wide circulation which fact may account for its omission from other lists. Considering, however, that this variety was introduced only in 1951 it has made extraordinary progress. Mrs. Matthews describes the colour as white, shading to pale yellow at the centre, and she records that the large blooms are produced on strong, bushy plants. Mr. Rice is enthusiastic about its prospects, whether grown under coastal conditions or in the interior. Mr. Oliver reports that to date its performance has been excellent at Ottawa, while Mr. Norton predicts that it will become very popular when known.

Snow White. This fine but little known Rose and the three varieties which follow scored an equal number of points. Snow Write ranks second on the Editor's list, fourth on that of Mr. Norton, is placed sixth by Mr. Bartlett and is also included by Messrs. Dufton and Patton. It is generally agreed that the plant characteristics are excellent — strong, bushy growth, heavy-textured, disease resistant foliage, and satisfactory bloom production. The intensely fragrant blooms are full and usually of exhibition quality, but in unfavourable weather conditions the outer petals often become soiled. This Rose is at its best under warm, sunny conditions and the Editor thinks very highly of it. Our friends, while in substantial agreement, are a little less enthusiastic.

Oswald Sieper. This was included on seven reports, viz. those of Mrs. Matthews, Messrs. Faulkner, Selwood, Davis, MacAndrews, Norton and the Editor. Again there is general agreement amongst the critics: vigorous but rather awkward growth habit; excellent constitution; sparse bloom production; large, creamy-white, exhibition blooms of heavy substance; mild fragrance. The petals are of heavy texture and as a result the blooms last well.

Margaret Anne Baxter. Included in six reports this Rose received its highest rating from Mr. Norton who places it in

third position. He finds that it can be of exhibition calibre but requires disbudding and generous cultural treatment as otherwise the fragrant blooms may be quite ordinary. The general consensus of opinion is that this variety is capable of producing blooms of high quality but that they are not uniformly good nor are they borne profusely. The Editor places it in sixth position, Dr. Reid in seventh, Mr. Dufton in eighth, Mr. Bartlett in tenth, while in Prof. MacAndrews' list it is relegated to twelfth position. We find that the shapely, fragrant blooms are not much affected by weather but must admit that with us they are rather scarce.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. It is interesting to note that this famous old Rose still holds its place after the lapse of sixty-one years from the date of its introduction. This circumstance would seem to refute the arguments of those who claim that any Rose, propagated vegetatively, must inevitably deteriorate after a few years. This grand old veteran appears on five lists, ranking fourth on those of Mr. Dufton and Prof. MacAndrews, seventh on that of Mr. Davis, while Dr. Reid places it eighth and Mr. Mitchell tenth. Our friends are agreed that the moderate sized blooms are of excellent form and substance, having greater lasting powers than most Roses. Mr. Dufton does not regard it as very floriferous but Mr. Mitchell obtains fair bloom production. Prof. MacAndrews comments that under special cultivation this Rose can be outstanding, a point also made by Dr. Reid.

Several other meritorious varieties received considerable support from the experts and it might not be amiss to mention them. Pedralbes, with thirty points, Marcia Stanhope and Misty Morn, with twenty-nine each, Clarice Goodacre and Innocence, each with twenty-five points, and Mrs. Herbert Stevens with twenty-two points, were the most serious contenders for honours. Westfield Star, with twenty-one points, Blanche Mallerin and Neige Parfum, each with nineteen, White Swan and Edith Krause, each with eighteen, and Snowbird with sixteen points, followed along in that order. Eighteen additional varieties, with points ranging from thirteen down to one, were also mentioned. Amongst these are such fine Roses as Edina, Elizabeth Arden, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Miss Willmott, Mrs. Franklin Dennison, Edel, Caledonia, Emily Dodd and Mme. Louis Lens.

Cheesecloth Fences For Rose Chafers

By "SANDY LOAMER"

In my article on Rose Chafers in the 1953 Edition, I mentioned that cheesecloth fences had been recommended by several good authorities and that I intended to give them a trial. As the Editor thoughtfully suggested that members in rose chafer territory would be interested in the outcome, I am glad to give the results of one season's trial.

Definitely, cheesecloth fences will keep Chafers out provided the Roses in the fenced bed are less than three feet tall, and there are no pillars, climbers or high shrub types growing too near. Cheesecloth is a yard wide and, when hung an inch or two above the ground, makes a fence slightly over three feet high. The highest blooms must be a little lower than that, and the Chafers will go neither over nor under the screen.

It is best to set the stakes back about two feet from the rose bed all around, and make a gateway, to allow access to the enclosure for cultivation, spraying, etc. during the Chafer period. The stakes may be set ten feet apart, and if the cheesecloth is stretched fairly taut and thumb-tacked to them, it will not sag.

Obviously the garden should be laid out with this arrangement in mind. In my own case, one enclosure was spoiled by the presence of a pillar Rose at one end of the bed. In another, a large-flowered climber grew too near. The high blooms of these two Roses attracted the Chafers over the fences. In another bed some fat buds protruded a little above the cheesecloth and I didn't have the heart to cut them off. The next week-end when I went out to the cottage and garden that bed was full of Chafers. Only one bed escaped and that was the one where there were no high blooms to attract them over the top.

Around a beautiful plant of Rose a Parfum de l'Hay I put two rounds of cheesecloth, making a fence six feet high. I grow that Rose as a six-foot pillar, and its fragrance would cause one to swoon! The high fence kept the Chafers out all right — and me too. I had to nose-dive from a stepladder to see and enjoy those blooms.

By sacrificing their pillars, high shrub types and large-flowered climbers, and growing only H.T.'s, H.P.'s, Floribundas and ramblers, members may still enjoy Roses in their gardens despite the Chafers. The fences are well worth the bother. Ramblers are immune because they bloom late enough to escape. Several beds may be fenced in one enclosure, at a saving in cloth, stakes and time.

Mr. G. W. Carruthers of Windsor, Ont., was good enough to write to me to suggest Lindane as an effective spray for Chafers, and I am glad to confirm his high opinion of it. I had noticed that a solution of 50% D.D.T. knocked them down, but they displayed signs of life for hours afterward, and I was never quite sure whether any recovered. When sprayed with Lindane, however, they kicked momentarily and were still. But, as stated in 1953, spraying is but a temporary expedient. Millions of these pests fly in from the surrounding countryside to replace the ones you kill, and a much better way is to fence them out.

After the Chafer season is over the thumb tacks are easily withdrawn, the cloth rolled up for future use, and the stakes stored away for next summer.

So take heart, fellow sufferers in Chafer territory! You may still enjoy chaferless Roses, with all their charm of beauty and fragrance. The fences have to be up for four weeks, but your Roses will bloom all summer.

Survey of Rose Growing In The Maritimes

By VARIOUS CONTRIBUTORS

In the course of the past year our representation in the Maritime Provinces, while still below our objective, has increased substantially, and, in recognition of this circumstance, and as a means of acquainting our members in Central and Western Canada with the problems of our friends in the East, we invited several of the latter to submit brief reports on Rose activities in their respective areas. The response to this request has been most encouraging and we present hereunder the highlights of these contributions. In this connection we regret that it has been necessary, because of space limitations, to omit portions of the material supplied but are confident that our Eastern friends will appreciate our problem.

After a perusal of these interesting reports it has occurred to us that Rosarians in the East might consider getting together and staging a Rose Show at some central point. Such an event, with its attendant publicity, undoubtedly would focus attention on the Rose and stimulate Rose interest in the Maritimes.

Dr. T. E. Harris, St. John's Nfld., enlightens us regarding conditions affecting the Rose grower in the Island Province:

The advent of Confederation has quickened considerably the economic and social changes already taking place in this Island Province. With beautiful modern homes appearing almost overnight here in St. John's, more attention is given to such things as terraced lawns, flower beds and foundation plantings. It is easier for nurseries and individual importers to get their garden needs from the Mainland. The Rose enthusiast must import his bushes either from the Canadian Mainland or the U.S.A. and if he prefers Roses budded on *rosa canina* understock, he has to import from Europe. Now importation from the Mainland involves no permits, no health certificates and no tariff restrictions with consequent planting delay.

As yet we have no Rose Society in St. John's but just recently a newly organized garden club came into being. From this Horticultural group a Rose Society could emerge in a few years. Your Society received great praise and encouragement in a recent Sunday broadcast of the Maritime Gardener from Halifax, N.S. As a result you may expect to receive some response from this Province. The Maritime Gardener has a large, appreciative listening audience all through the Maritimes, even people without gardens being interested.

My interest in Rose growing started about five years ago. Behind our house in the centre of St. John's was a parcel of land 48 by 20 feet with our neighbour's trees overhanging the fences and our own cherry trees in the centre. The soil was shallow, with veins of slate rock running in every direction. By hard personal work, the rock was removed, trees chopped down, peat and peatmoss and plenty of barn-yard manure added. This formula was repeated yearly. Now we have a kindly soil more amenable to the growing of Roses. The garden faces the Southeast so we get an average amount of sunshine.

Bordering the back fence are some hardy native Canadian Roses interspersed with Rugosa Hybrids. These came from the gardens of Percy H. Wright of Moose Range, Sask. They include R. Rubrifolia, R. Huron, R. Blanda, R. Hansa, Seedlings of Altaica, F. J. Grootendorst and R. Hugonis.

Running down near the Eastern fence towards the back of the garden are Roses that were in great demand and extremely popular at the turn of the century. These are Hybrid Perpetuals. They are extremely hardy and vigorous and the majority have a delightful perfume. Here you will find Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, George Dickson, Henry Nevard, Mrs. John Laing and Ulrich Brunner. The garden is completed by Roses of a different class, the Rose-pink crested moss with fringed calyxes, R. centifolia the Cabbage Rose. In another corner you get a glimpse of the dainty Hermosa in company with Austrian Copper, Austrian Yellow and the York and Lancaster Rose, all famous in Rose history.

In the triangular area between these two borders are massed the popular varieties of the day, the Hybrid Teas being in the centre and the Floribundas on the border near the concrete walk which divides the garden. Here we have Crimson Glory, Charlotte Armstrong, New Yorker, McGredy's Sunset, McGredy's Yellow, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Pres. Herbert Hoover, Cynthia Brooke, Show Girl, Ena Harkness, Peace, Rex Anderson, The Doctor, Shot Silk, Gordon Eddie, Michele Meilland, and Madame Henri Guillot. Recently, Helen Traubel, Happiness and Independence have been added. This fall Coy Colleen and Royalist, two '53 creations, found a place. Running along the concrete walk are the Floribundas, Danish Gold, Betty Prior, Orleans Rose, Rosenelfe, Fashion, Frensham, Ma Perkins, Goldilocks and Masquerade. Two standards, Mrs. Sam McGredy and New Dawn, raise their heads in the midst of these Hybrid Teas.

It is difficult to state with any precision when growth starts in this area. Although we may be in the latitude of Paris, France, we are under the cooling influences of the Labrador current rather than the warmer waters of the gulf stream. A great deal depends on the wind pattern for the months of April and May. If the winds are kind and off-shore, the third week of May should see signs of the sap running. The summer is moderately warm with cool evenings and invariably a heavy dew which saturates the plants.

In my partially shaded garden the first burst of bloom came last summer about the 12th of July although the plants were scarcely in foliage until the first week of June. Growth, once underway here, is rapid. The bloom curve drops slightly the first part of August but rises later to a new level in September. I picked a beautiful bunch of blooms during the third week of last October, and Floribundas keep right on blooming into November.

In my five years of Rose growing I have planted mostly in the fall, as our springs are slow and cool. So if we want to get good Roses and want their rootlets to get an early grip on the soil, early planting is necessary. Of late years fall planting could be done up to late December. Eighteen plants from McGredys arrived late and were planted without

any difficulty on December 27th. They were mounded up to about eight inches but on January 5th more soil was added to replace soil washed away by heavy rains.

General methods of winter protection have been tried the past few years, fibre glass, boxes, peat moss, waxed paper, but the ordinary soil with a modicum of stones turns in the best job. The hollows between were considerable the first few years due to inexperience and lack of the knowledge of the fundamentals of growth. Now winter protection begins at the first sign of growth in spring. By constant attention to feeding and spraying foliage is kept clean and healthy all through summer up to freezing time. Bushes going into winter with healthy foliage have good chances of survival. Winter losses are now down to 3%. As knowledge increases the standard of cultivation automatically improves and losses will be lowered. The pleasure of Rose growing is in learning to understand the chemistry and physiology of plant growth. A lifetime can be spent in gathering such knowledge.

Mr. G. C. Warren, Charlottetown, P. E. I., records his impressions of the situation in his Province:

Rose growing is not extensive in this Province, although I would imagine if all the Rose bushes planted in lots of two to six were counted, that they would amount to a considerable number. There might be a half-dozen Rose growers who could be considered specialists. I would definitely say that Rose growing could be helped and encouraged by a Society such as yours. No Rose shows are held in June but, at the Flower Shows in Charlottetown and Summerside Roses are shown to a limited extent. A few are also exhibited at some of the County Exhibitions. The volume of Roses would have to be increased before a Rose Show, as such, could be profitably held.

The usual method of winter protection in this Province is soil mounding. This is supplemented with mulching, boughs, etc. However, straw wraps, barrels and all other manner of protection are used in individual instances. Occasionally Roses will winter here without any protection

but this is not often the case. The soil, for the most part, is a sandy loam and reasonably well drained.

We have the usual Rose problems, such as mildew, which is often quite severe, blackspot, winterkill, plus other diseases and pests. For the most part, these are well cared for by ordinary sprays.

Just as additional information, we have been growing Roses at this Station since 1911 and the original planting of Hybrid Perpetuals, including about eight varieties, is still intact with very few losses. The Hybrid Teas, with the usual protection offered, winter reasonably well but a fair percentage of losses occur each winter. This has to be taken for granted. The Polyanthas and Persian Yellow will winter without protection but we usually cover the former just in case damage should occur.

Prince Edward Island may be considered as one zone as the differences within the three counties are not marked. Moreover I think that Roses can be grown here, as well as in most other sections of Eastern Canada, and that their culture could be greatly extended.

The average blooming season here extends from 7th July to 25th September although earlier and later blooming dates have been recorded occasionally.

Mr. R. E. LeMoine, President of the First Westmount Horticultural Society, Halifax, N. S., comments in a general way on conditions in Nova Scotia, with particular reference to the Halifax area:

I am sure there is no one in our Society qualified to give a summary of Rose growing in the Maritimes and I might further say that I doubt if there is anyone who could do so.

The climates of the various sections of the Maritimes vary to an unbelievable extent as well as the soil conditions. Some areas have winter temperatures of 30 below zero and summers in the 90's while other areas, especially on the fringe of the salt water, may barely get freezing temperatures in the winter and a maximum of 80 in summer. Again, some areas are covered with a blanket of snow from November to April, while others get only an occasional snow storm at

any time. Soil conditions vary more so. In P. E. I. and northern N. S., the soil is heavy red clay; through the centre there is a belt of red sandy loam; in the Annapolis Valley the soil is fine gravelly sand; while here in Halifax County we have nothing more than slate dust over granite and slate shelves. Here, almost all growing soil is made with manures, humus, and imported top soils. There are a few areas in the County where good loam can be found. From all this you may gather that blooming seasons will also vary. This is so — here in Halifax some species may bloom in early June while the same plants not 60 miles inland will not bloom until late July. The Maritimes very seldom receive high winds, yet the area is buffeted almost constantly with winds up to 20 or more m.p.h. This fact is very discouraging to gardeners.

Generally speaking, I have noted that most amateur gardeners here plant purely for their own amusement and seem to have no tendencies toward exhibitions or concern over anyone else's projects. This is only general and there may be some to the contrary, but they are exceptions. I do know several people who are Rose enthusiasts but who do not have the inclination towards societies.

Mr. R. W. Zinck, Hantsport, N. S., provides an account of his adventures with Roses:

We came to live in Hantsport, a small town at the beginning of the Annapolis Valley, about six years ago. One of my ambitions had always been to grow Roses but until then I had never had the opportunity of doing so. My desire was rather dampened by reports of the local residents that neither the ground nor the weather were suitable for this branch of gardening. Nothing daunted, however, I decided to try my hand and as I knew so little about the proper procedure I purchased a reliable book on the subject and sought the aid of my father-in-law who was able to give me sound advice.

Preparing a bed two feet in depth, I came immediately upon my first problem as the six inches of top soil hid what proved to be very heavy clay. This made it necessary to

provide good drainage. I did so by placing rock to the depth of six inches at the bottom of the bed. On top of this I placed six inches of cow manure. In order to make the ground more porous a shovel of sand plus manure were added to each shovel of clay. The last step was to add the topsoil. The first year eleven roses were planted — 2 climbers, 6 Hybrid Perpetuals and 3 Hybrid Teas. The first bloom came early in July, with the Hybrid Tea Roses continuing to bloom until late October.

When the season was about over I was perplexed on how to winter them. So my father-in-law suggested hilling ground around them to a height of 8 to 12 inches and covering the bed with a thick layer of spruce branches. When the winter had finally passed I discovered that the Roses had fared very well and I decided to increase the number of bushes. Most of these I purchased from an Ontario nursery. Having discovered that Roses are as easily grown here as in most places I continued to add to my collection until it now numbers 125. So far my losses due to winter weather have been negligible.

Not content with the Hybrid Tea Roses I have now acquired two standards, one Peace and one Talisman, both of which I planted two years ago. For winter protection of these I have two large boxes 24 inches square and 7 feet long. These are placed around the trees and filled with soil from another part of the garden. When completely filled 4 spruce trees are nailed to each side. Our position near the ocean provides extremes in winter ranging within a short space of time from around 50 degrees to zero. Thus it is hoped that the spruce will help protect the Roses by keeping the ground from thawing and thus heaving the roots. The spruce are gradually removed early in April and the soil mounds a week or so later.

Blackspot was of no concern for the first four years but last year, being such a wet summer, we had several bushes infected early and when I returned from vacation it seemed to be everywhere. Dusting of sulphur twice a week helped a great deal in its control. As a precaution the bushes and

ground received a heavy coating the week I prepared them for winter.

To my joy, Rose culture in Hantsport is now gaining momentum, with many gardens now showing the Queen of Flowers. We do not have a Rose Show in Nova Scotia by itself but Roses are included in flower shows during the county exhibitions that are held in late September.

Mr. J. A. Ruffee, Annapolis Royal, N. S., covers thoroughly his experiences in Rose culture in his community:

The climate in Nova Scotia varies to such an extent that what might be considered favourable in and about Annapolis Royal and South Western Nova Scotia, would be entirely different a short distance farther East, especially as regards winter protection.

Our seasons vary somewhat and first bloom may be expected anywhere from June 20th to July 4th. This year we picked our first blooms on June 16th, exceptionally early, and the last blooms on December 15th which is rather later than usual although the previous year buds were picked, that opened in the house, as late as 10th December.

In this part of Nova Scotia the soil is mostly a clay mixture with about six to eight inches of fairly friable top soil, slightly acid, which we find excellent for growing Roses.

In preparing the soil we excavate to a depth of 18 to 20 inches, removing all the soil and replacing it, mixed with about 20% peat moss and well rotted barnyard manure. The beds are prepared in the fall so that they may have a chance to settle before the plants are set the following spring. We find Spring planting the most suitable for this part of the Province. The beds are arranged so that it is not necessary to walk on any part of the cultivated area. We use long beds of two rows of plants, set about 18 to 20 inches apart each way. The beds are about three feet apart with grass between and are arranged to the best advantage of the space available.

When the plants arrive late in April, weather permitting, they are immediately planted. If necessary to hold for any

length of time they are heeled in to prevent drying out. The hole is dug sufficiently large so that the roots, after trimming all broken and damaged parts, are not cramped but well spread out. The plants are dipped in a solution of Ra-pid-gro for two or three minutes and planted with the bud union one or two inches below the level of the bed. When filling in soil we use about one handful of fine bone meal, mixed with the earth, and plenty of water, making sure that soil is firmly placed about the roots. When plants are set in April it is not necessary to mound or protect from drying out but if later planting is necessary they should be protected from the drying action of sun and wind until the roots take hold.

In the established beds, late April or early May, depending on the weather, is the proper time to remove the winter protection. After the mound has been removed some pruning is carried out to remove dead and broken canes. At this time, while plants are still dormant, we apply a heavy spray of Lime Sulphur, the entire bed as well as the plants being given a liberal application. We believe this is good insurance against black-spot, especially if it was evident the previous season.

After growth has started we give one quart of Ra-Pid-Gro solution at the base of each plant, both established and newly planted bushes. This is repeated in about two weeks time, and we find it gives them a good start. The solution used, is one tablespoon to each gallon of water. When the soil is in condition to work we give a liberal application of Vigoro and bone meal combined, about one handful to each plant and worked into the soil. When leaf growth is well advanced we feed Ra-Pid-Gro through the foliage, using a solution at the rate of three teaspoons to each gallon of water and applied every two weeks in combination with the spray material. After the Vigoro and bone meal are applied, and the bed cleaned up, we apply about two inches of peat moss as a mulch. About July 1st we give another application of Vigoro and bone meal, spread around the base of the plant; if applied just before a rain it will not be necessary to disturb the mulch. No further surface application of fertilizer is

given but the foliage feeding is continued until about the middle of August. As soon as leaf growth is well advanced we start our spray program and spray each week with Tri-ogen, which we have found to be satisfactory in all respects.

Our pruning program starts in the spring, after growth starts, and we are able to determine what parts of the plant are healthy and vigorous. While there are many different methods of pruning, all the way from severe to merely taking out the dead and damaged branches, we use an in-between method with the idea of having uniform growth, some being pruned more severely than others, according to vigor and habit of growth. This is something that comes with experience and whether or not you desire lots of bloom or exhibition quality with fewer blooms. Care should be taken when cutting the first blooms so that stems will not be cut to such a length that it will cause the plant to weaken and give poor results later in the season. After the plants have sufficient leaf growth this is not so important. We like to keep our plants blooming, and properly shaped, by cutting the flowers after they have passed their peak, and we find that our beds look neater and the plants give more and later bloom.

As mentioned previously, the temperature may vary as much as 20 degrees in various parts of the Province. The temperature here rarely goes below zero and then only for a very short period. We do, however, have sudden changes of as much as 40 to 50 degrees in a twenty-four hour period. This alternate freezing and thawing gives us the most trouble, as far as overwintering is concerned and I have had plants completely heaved out of the ground, when not protected with a soil mound. Our method of protection is to mound with soil to about six or eight inches, after the first heavy frost and fill in between with well rotted barnyard manure and if we have evergreen boughs available we use these to help hold the snow, thus giving further protection from the heaving action. We have not lost any plants from winter kill for a good many years and our 200 bushes come through the winter in excellent condition. Too early mounding may be harmful as the plants may continue growth. Having the

plants in a healthy condition in the fall is of much greater importance than elaborate winter protection.

In choosing a location for a Rose planting, it is advisable to select a spot with sun for at least two thirds of the day and full sun if possible. The ground, of course, should be well drained.

Many people feel that Rose culture is difficult and requires too much time and expense. We have found growing roses to be quite easy and, once properly established, they require a minimum of attention. All hobbies require some work but the results we have received from our garden make this work seem like play and relaxation.

We buy only number one plants and from reliable nurserymen, prepare beds as outlined above, fertilize well, stick to a planned spraying program and give winter protection according to the requirements in the locality. We suggest joining a Rose Society, and two that we can recommend are The Rose Society of Ontario and the American Rose Society. Both return in service more than we pay in yearly dues.

Mrs. Kenneth Lewis, Truro, N. S., describes the problems which present themselves in the more northerly section of the Province:

Our climate differs from the southerly parts of Nova Scotia because of the cold north wind from the Labrador current which comes down the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Our spring would be much earlier and shorter but for that cold wind. Our winter temperatures do not often go more than 10° below zero. Last winter (1952-3) was unusually mild with only one night below zero, and one big storm that required snow shovelling. Usually we have a dozen sub-zero nights and six or eight heavy snowstorms. Our Roses are often bare of snow during a cold spell. I think March frosts do much damage after a warm sunny day. Those living in the coastal areas of the entire peninsula have no difficulty growing and wintering Roses — their frosts are much less severe than inland where we live.

Our soil is all "hand made" and may be called sandy loam. The top soil on this end of the street was scraped off to level

the area, leaving only rocks and subsoil. Consequently, when we want to make a new flower bed or plant a tree or shrub, we have to dig out the old soil and many rocks and refill with loam, compost and old manure, all trucked in. Our own compost can't begin to supply our needs yet.

For winter protection, I mound up with soil and cover loosely with evergreen boughs brought from the woods when we fetch our Christmas tree.

Our rose beds are high and dry, with no danger of water-logging, and so far there are no signs of blackspot.

The only flower show in this locality is the one at the fall fair around Labour Day, and sponsored by our Horticultural Society. At that time of year the emphasis is on gladioli which are truly beautiful, but at that season there are not many Roses exhibited. People are often a little careless about spraying when they are absent periodically during the summer and by fall some of the rose foliage would not bear inspection.

Last summer my most satisfying Rose was Pinocchio, which amazed everyone by being loaded with blooms practically all summer. Peace had perhaps the most perfect specimen bloom. Others treasures include Cherry Red, Ulrich Brunner, Fashion, Frensham, and Donald Prior. Paul's Scarlet, Blaze and Golden Climber (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James—Ed.) grow against the side of the garage. The latter is slow to get established but is well worth waiting for.

With respect to length of the growing season, I set out several new plants May 1st — cut blooms from some of last year's on June 29th and was still getting the odd few late in October — an unusual fall though — we've had no frost in the ground yet (12th December).

You mentioned cutting back your Roses much less severely than usual last spring because of more green wood. Such was the case here, and with the same results — more straggly growth and not enough new wood. I'll cut lower next spring.

Dr. T. A. Kirkpatrick, Kentville, N. S., furnishes a short report on the situation in his section of the Annapolis Valley:

The growing of Roses here in Kentville has not been carried on to the extent which one might expect. A number of the older types have been grown but the Hybrid Teas have not been entirely successful thus far. However, some of the younger generation are looking to the growing of this kind. I think considerable encouragement is needed and I have been doing my best for some years to get people interested. Now, I believe, some members of our Horticultural Society are beginning to take an interest. We have a Flower Show but it is not held until early August and the only entries for Roses at the last Show were my own. I believe interest will be stimulated by our joining with your Society.

As to winter protection I have tried a great many methods but now just hill up the bushes a little and when the ground freezes I place straw about the base and sometimes put a few evergreen boughs on each bush. I used to hill up to the top of the bushes but I found that this held the water, and subsequent freezing seemed to kill a great many bushes. I have also planted deeper these last few years than formerly — with the point of union buried about three inches. I think this is very important here.

The soil in the Valley is light, with a great deal of sand, but as one goes out to the Mountains the soil becomes heavier, with considerable clay. However, it is not a heavy soil.

We have our problems with winter killing but I feel that I have overcome much of the trouble in my own garden by using the methods outlined above. Blackspot and mildew have been the "bugbear" and I am now going to make use of the information furnished in your publications.

Dr. A. Calder, Sydney, N. S., comments briefly on conditions in Cape Breton:

. . . My collection of 150 Roses, all obtained from Canadian sources, are grown in sandy soil. We rarely have extreme cold here, the lowest temperature being about 10 degrees below zero for a few days in severe winter. We usually have

a good covering of snow and our spring season is ordinarily late. . . . I used to mound up my Roses with soil to a height of ten inches and then cover them with spruce branches but my winter losses while employing this method of protection were heavy, often 50%. I have discontinued that method and now draw up soil to about the same height and with the mound a foot wide, after which I put a mulch of rotted manure and sawdust around the mound, followed by a final covering of light hay on the top. With this treatment my losses have never exceeded 5% and often less.

I do all my planting in the spring as the fall season here is usually too short. In some seasons, however, we have large blooms up to six or eight inches in diameter well into November.

Mr. W. A. Dennis, Wolfville, N. S., writes optimistically regarding Rose culture and its prospects in his area:

Amateur Rose growing is on the upswing in this Province. This is due to the large local offerings of bushes each year, the activities of numerous garden clubs and the influence of outside Rose Societies.

Unfortunately, there are many cheap Rose bushes of an ungraded nature that prove a disappointment to many would-be enthusiasts. Bushes are not always correctly labelled. Some amateurs feel that Roses should just grow without consideration to the few simple basic rules. With these two strikes against them the loss of their investment is assured. To make it doubly certain, year after year, they favor buying the Hybrid Teas in preference to the more hardy rugose varieties. In spite of this it is amazing the large number of Rose bushes bought in Nova Scotia each year.

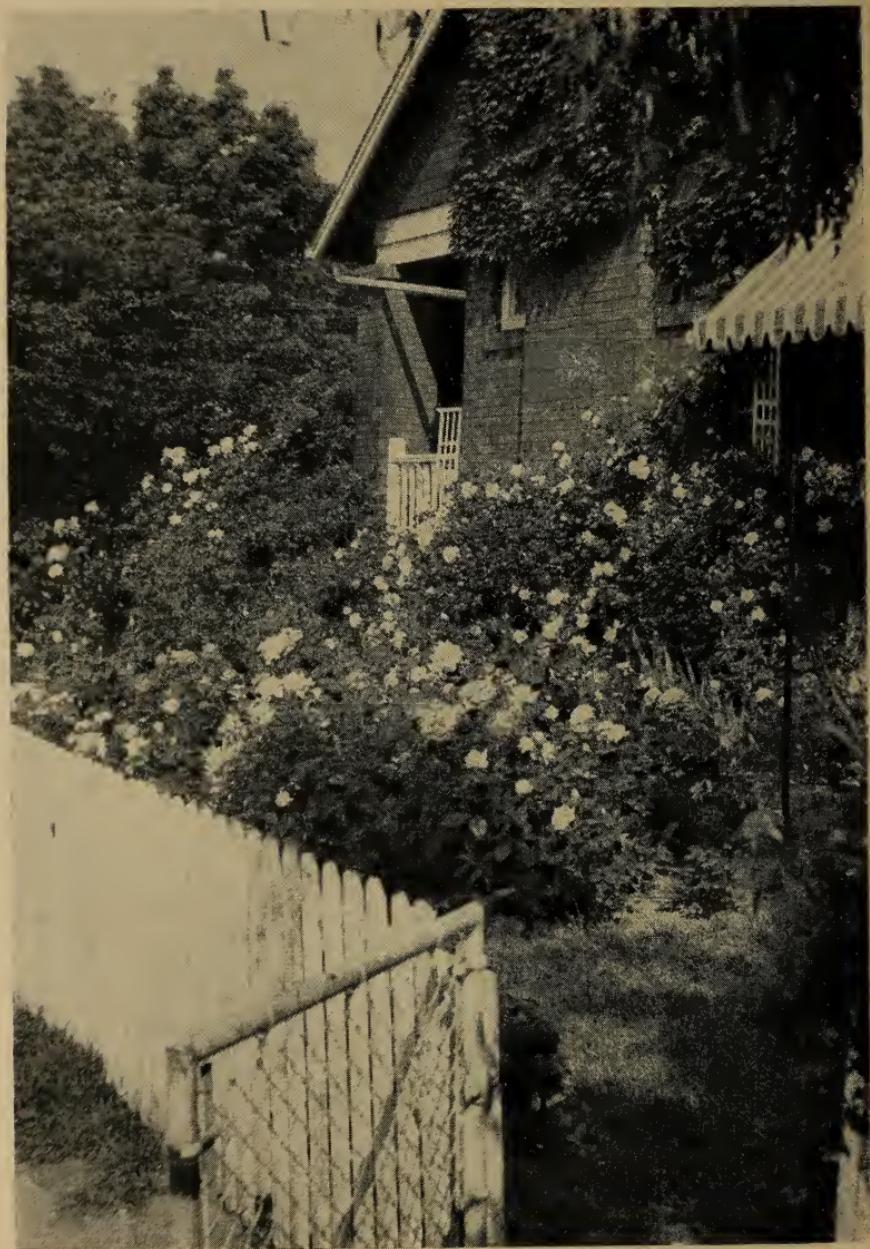
For my part I start as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This might be March 31st. Of late years there has been here little or no frost in the ground. However, the weather for Nova Scotia is unpredictable. It might be a winter of snow, mild or freezing weather with several thaws. When the break comes, the rivers clear themselves of ice, and there seems to be little further risk of hard frosts to do damage

to leafless bushes. Many new bushes are planted late as provincial-wide commercial selling of bushes does not start until May, and offerings continue into late June. My principal reason for starting early is to enable the Roses to establish themselves at the earliest possible moment. I have had them lag all summer and produce few blooms by planting after June 15.

There is no serious problem in protecting bushes during the winter. The seasons seem to be getting milder and mounding is done more as precaution against the unpredictable season. Some growers wrap bushes with burlap. There is some winter kill and die-back but bushes sprayed all summer build up a great resistance to the ravages of winter. With so much fall and spring rain drainage is an important factor here. My rows of bushes are wide enough apart to cultivate furrows and allow all water to drain off in winter.

The principal diseases seem to be blackspot, mildew and rust. In all gardens the chief complaint is aphides and where they are ants also abound. Continuous spraying takes care of these and other insects such as thrips, mites and rose-worms. Rainfall seems adequate with the possible exception of a dry August that causes the slowing of bloom production. In spite of this flowers keep coming till frost and as a rule are pretty well finished by October 30. All classes of roses are grown and among our wild native varieties are *R. cinnamomea* and *R. eglanteria*, the sweet briar.

In summing up, outdoor rose growing is very successfully conducted in Nova Scotia. Some parts of the Province are better than others for growing, such as the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth, where the season is longer and milder. Over on the Bay of Fundy shore, the moisture-laden air seems to produce rapid growth and blooms of quality, although subject to blackspot if not sprayed.



SCENE IN SOUTH SECTION OF THE EDITOR'S GARDEN

The Passing Show of 1953

By THE EDITOR

With the approach of early Spring, and with a continuance of the amazingly mild weather which had characterized the entire winter, we began making frequent inspection tours of the garden and were very pleased with what we saw there. The wood was smooth and undamaged on all our Roses, even to the tips of the semi-tender Large-Flowered Climbers which have always been the apple of our eye. Never in our experience had our Roses appeared so full of promise and our optimism could easily have extended to exultation but for a little sober reflection upon the possibility of later unfavourable developments which might alter the entire picture. We recalled other years when the early prospects were bright but when the actual results were very disappointing because of late frosts, prolonged drought or other uncontrollable circumstances, and we were reminded of Kipling's words of wisdom in his "Recessional":

"If drunk with sight of power we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe;
Such boastings as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the law;
Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

Our apprehension, however, proved to be unwarranted and the year 1953 will long be remembered as the Year of the Large-Flowered Climbers, when these lovely creations staged a display not previously equalled, and which may never be repeated in our lifetime.

What had promised to be an extremely early season for bloom ultimately developed into a normal one as a result of continuous cool weather and overcast skies throughout much of May and into June. While growth was thereby retarded it progressed in an orderly manner and as a consequence bloom quality was high.

As usual R. Primula ushered in the Rose season, this time on 22nd May, to be followed shortly thereafter by R. spinosissima Altaica, R. Willmottiae and R. Hugonis. Easlea's Golden Rambler, enjoying the shelter of a south wall, opened its first bloom on 28th May, and soon its similarly located

yellow neighbors, the brilliant Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, the softer hued Emily Gray and the single Captain Thomas were a riot of colour. Ordinarily we experience some loss of wood on the yellow Climbers but on this occasion they were enabled to perform with entirely unhampered enthusiasm. Location has an important bearing on rapidity of development, however, as other yellow Climbers such as Golden Pyramid, Golden Glow, Elegance, Copper Glow, Peggy Ann Landon and a second Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, in a less protected area at the rear of the garden were a full week later in showing colour. Amongst the more tender pink-toned Climbers Cupid, Doris Downes, Kathleen Harrop, Albertine and Francois Juranville demonstrated their capabilities in a most convincing manner while the magnificent, fiery-maroon Guinee, although handicapped by the loss of an eight-foot cane from wind early in June, staged a most impressive display, arresting the attention of all visitors.

It was a season in which certain Roses which are notorious for fading seemed able to retain their rich colours longer than usual — Le Rêve, Doubloons, Peggy Ann Landon, and Thelma; when McGredy's Scarlet actually was scarlet rather than the usual dark rose-pink; when the brilliant Allen Chandler produced a generous second crop as did several Hybrid Perpetuals, particularly Fisher Holmes, George Arends, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, and, of course, Frau Karl Druschki; when very few of the white Hybrid Teas appeared weather-stained or pock-marked as they have been known to do; when Crimson Glory, by a magnificent performance throughout the season, clearly established its superiority over all its competitors in the red Hybrid Tea group; when Charlotte Armstrong and Glory of Rome appeared more or less as they are described in catalogues, not as the muddy-pink which often offends the eye; and when for the first time The Doctor attained a height slightly in excess of two feet!

Insect control was no problem but our two specimens of Royal Scarlet, H. W., one located on an east wall and the other not far distant, suffered severely from mildew which persisted in spite of repeated applications of fungicide. The attack, however, came after their blooming season. An outbreak of blackspot, affecting about fifteen plants, occurred in late August in a restricted area where similar trouble had been encountered in 1952. The spores obviously were harbored in the topsoil and the solution would appear to be the

replacement of the upper two inches by fresh soil in which Roses have not been grown.

Ordinarily the pruning of Hybrid Teas is largely determined by the extent of winter injury but in 1953 the decision as to severity of pruning had to be based on other considerations as there was no winter damage. We decided, therefore, to prune lightly and abide by the results — which were approximately what we had expected. We had more abundant bloom than usual on our Hybrid Teas but of lower average quality. The best individual bloom of the season was a specimen of Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, produced in late September on a three-foot basal shoot. We should like to have had that one on 18th June!

On 6th November the curtain fell on the most satisfying Rose season in our experience and at that time were several hundred buds, large and small, on the plants. These, including several on Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot and The New Dawn, succumbed to the Frost King. The memory of the 1953 season will linger long with us and we shall always be thankful for the very mild winter which preceded it.

OUR MEMBERS WRITE:

Dr. J. M. McLeod, 94 Hilton Avenue, Toronto, who had an unfortunate experience in June, 1953, with 2 4D, issues the following warning:

"If you have ever used 2 4D in a sprayer and are tempted to employ it later for spraying Roses, after having thoroughly cleansed it, here is a suggestion. Before doing so fill the sprayer with clean water and spray just one Rose bush. If in twenty-four hours the leaves of the treated Rose bush are not curled, and the stems have not acquired a decided list, then you may go ahead and use it — but not for me! I will never again use a sprayer that has contained 2 4D."

Floribunda vs. Hybrid Polyantha

By THE EDITOR

It will be recalled by pre-war members that when the term "Floribunda" was first applied to the Hybrid Polyantha group by the late Dr. J. H. Nicolas in the early thirties this Society declined to recognize that designation for the following reasons:

- (1) There was already in existence a species Rose called "Rosa floribunda, Baker" and it was considered that the application of that title to another group of Roses would cause confusion.
- (2) The term "Floribunda", while indicative of the blooming habit of the Roses concerned, was not descriptive of the ancestral background, knowledge of which is so often helpful in determining cultural practices, particularly pruning.

While the stand taken by the Society at that time undoubtedly was fully justified by the facts the circumstances have altered in the intervening period and it seems appropriate therefore, that we re-examine the situation in the light of more recent developments.

The name "Rosa floribunda, Baker", given to the species found in China by the late E. H. Wilson, was not validly published and this Rose since has been officially classified as "Rosa Helenae". The latter designation is declared to be the proper one by The National Rose Society and the Rose also appears in Modern Roses IV (McFarland) under the name "Rosa Helenae". There would now appear to be no objection, therefore, to the use of the term "Floribunda" as a classification for other Roses.

With respect to our second original objection recorded above the circumstances responsible for our decision have undergone considerable change through the introduction of other bloodlines into the group. Owing to extensive and varied hybridizing operations, particularly in Germany and the United States, introducing into the group the bloodlines

of Rosa Roxburghii, R. multibracteata, R. Wichuraiana, R. moschata and R. micrantha (Smith) many popular varieties of recent origin actually have no Polyantha ancestry and to apply the term "Hybrid Polyantha" to these would be inaccurate and misleading. Examples of these Roses are Fashion, Vogue, Orange Triumph, Baby Chateau, Eutin, Masquerade, Floradora, Tantau's Triumph (Cinnabar in the United States), Rosenmarchen (Pinocchio in the United States), Tantau's Delight, Kathe Duvigneau, Alain, Valerie, Moulin Rouge and others.

Recognizing that these changed conditions appear to justify the classification of cluster-flowered bedding and low hedge Roses under the general designation "Floribunda" — as has been done recently in Great Britain by The National Rose Society — our Directors have authorized the use of the term "Floribunda" in future publications of the Society. This authority, however, does not prohibit the use of the designation "Hybrid Polyantha" in cases where the latter is known to be an accurate descriptive term.

OUR MEMBERS WRITE:

Excerpts from a letter dated 16th January, 1954 from Mr. L. M. Galloway, Strathroy, Ont.:

. . . This was the first time in several years that I did not mulch my beds, and I have decided that it is a great help in controlling blackspot. I am not going to neglect it again. . . . I have thought of taking a few blooms down to the Show some year, but you are usually a little early for me, and then 150 miles is a pretty long drive before breakfast! However, we shall see next June. I have succeeded in stirring up a little interest in Roses in Strathroy by talking and showing slides. I brought in two hundred-odd plants for eleven members of the local Horticultural Society, and I know there must have been several hundred more purchased independently. Several of the members now have nice plantings, and we had a little Show in June. Now I have induced the Society to donate a bed of thirty-six Curly Pink for one of the town parks.

I hope to be at the Rose Show this year, whether I exhibit or not.

The Clearing House

By THE EDITOR

We are encouraged by the substantial increase this year in the number of contributors to this Department — an increase from nineteen to thirty. Nevertheless, with our rapidly growing membership we had hoped for an even better response and trust that many additional members who are experimenting with novelties — and we know of several such — will make careful observations in the course of the coming season and participate in this discussion next year. We appreciate, however, the co-operation of those who have furnished reports for this Edition. In noting variations in the variety appraisals of the reporters readers, no doubt, will take into consideration the differences in climatic condition prevailing.

As in previous years we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five-year period, with an occasional exception, and have indicated when known the number of plants grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure and the understock on which the Roses are budded. In several cases the date of American introduction differs by one or two years from the date of introduction in Great Britain and Continental Europe. In such cases we have considered as applicable the more recent date, viz. that from which stock became available from domestic or American sources.

List of Contributors

- With Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure.
- Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Bartlett, Mr. S. B., 151 Fairlawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Burgess, Mrs. H. T., 71 Westmoreland Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Carter, Mr. J. Selby, 438 St. Clement's Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Heavy Clay, Partial Shade.
- Dew, Mr. Charles T., R. R. No. 1, Maple, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Dufton, Mr. F. F., Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ont.; Shallow Clay Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Faulkner, Mr. H. J., 1,208 West 49th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Foggo, Mr. A. S., 155 Fairlawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Galloway, Mr. L. M., Strathroy, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade.

- Harland, Mrs. E., 12 Golf Club Road, Toronto, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Keenan, Mr. W. J., 107 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Littlejohn, Mr. J. M., 1,102 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Marshall, Mrs. H. P., 9 Golf Club Road, Toronto, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade.
- Matthews, Mrs. M. E., 1,207 West 50th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1,557 Bruce Avenue, Windsor, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Murdoch, Mrs. R. E., 2,288 Nelson Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
- MacAndrews, Prof. A. H., 206 Dewitt Road, Syracuse, N.Y.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- McNeill, Mr. W. J., 145 Roxborough Avenue, Oshawa, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Oliver, Mr. R. W., Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Patton, Mr. D. C., 15 Lorraine Gardens, Islington, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Reid, Dr. W. H., Port Rowan, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Rice, Mr. Ellwood C., 4,704 20th Street, Vernon, B.C.; Clay to Sandy Loam Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Schnick, Dr. J. A., 101 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade.
- Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3,791 Arbutus Street, Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Stephenson, Mr. C. R., 227 Havelock Street, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade.
- Stollery, Mr. Alan, 281 Heath Street East, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade.
- Webster, Mr. A. J., 365 Lauder Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Wedrick, Mr. Chester D., Simcoe, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Wilson, Mrs. C. T., 80 Ellerslie Avenue, Willowdale, Ont.; Clay Compost Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years — Yrs.; Plants — Pls.; Understock: Canina — Can; Multiflora — Mult.; Ragged Robin — R.R.; Dr. Huey — Huey.

Alaska, H.T. (Meilland, '49). Neither Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) nor Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs; Can.) displays much enthusiasm for this ivory-white Rose. The former admits that the blooms are of fair form but is critical of the plant characteristics and the unattractive, muddy colour. Dr. Reid intimates that it is cursed with mediocrity as neither he nor garden visitors are ever attracted to it. He concludes by saying that it is moderately good on all points while excelling in none.

Aloha, L.C. (Boerner, '49). Mr. Galloway's specimen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) in its first year made four-foot growth and produced a few blooms which carried very little appeal. In its first season for Mr. Oliver (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this variety made moderate growth but produced no blooms. Mr. Rice (6 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) definitely does not like this Rose, referring to "moth-eaten blooms and little wood". Mr. Wedrick (several pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) admires the large, fragrant rose-pink blooms which are borne recurrently on satisfactory plants. He considers this variety to be much superior to Dr. J. H. Nicolas.

Allure, H.T. (Swim, '50). Prof. MacAndrews (12 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is favourably impressed by the sturdy growth and the attractiveness of the shapely blooms which are a pink blend in colour. He considers this a fine exhibition Rose which has been overlooked.

Antheor, H.T. (Meilland, '48. While one year beyond the limit set we are including this Rose because it obviously is not well known. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) emphasizes its strong growth, adding that it shows some of the characteristics of Peace — although it is not a descendant of that variety. The cheerful blooms are a reddish-apricot bi-colour.

Applause, H.T. (Swim, '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 Yrs.; Can.) approves of the large blooms which are borne on a rather low-growing, symmetrical plant with disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) considers it worth a place but not outstanding. While the blooms last well when cut their colour is variable and this Rose is not a continuous bloomer. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; R.R.) describes it as vigorous, floriferous and hardy. She also mentions the large size and lasting powers of the blooms and insists that they do not fade.

Armagh, H.T. (McGredy, '50). The plant habit and the form of the blooms satisfy the requirements of Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) but he dislikes the colour which he describes as hard and unattractive. Mr. Keenan, however, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is pleased with the blooms although his plant was slow in establishing itself. He plans to increase his stock of this variety. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) refers to strong, bushy growth with an abundance of attractive foliage and few thorns. He finds that the buds open slowly into heavy blooms of salmon-pink with yellow and pink reverse. He regards it as a better-than-average Rose. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to go along with Dr. Reid and Mr. Keenan although it must be admitted that bloom production was rather disappointing.

Banner, H.T. (Raffel, '51). Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) refers to this sport of Charlotte Armstrong as interesting but is disposed to withhold judgment pending further trial.

Berlin, Lamb. (Kordes, '49) Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) predicts that this will make a good shrub on account of its vigorous growth and the beauty of its orange-scarlet, single blooms and excellent foliage.

Betty Morse, H.T. (Kordes, '50). This Rose has captured the heart of Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who proclaims it the best of his 1953 planting. He finds the growth tall and the perfectly-formed buds and blooms carried on long stems. The colour is velvety crimson with darker shadings, slightly more fiery than those of its parent, Crimson Glory. He expresses a marked preference for this Rose over Ena Harkness.

Bloodstone, H.T. (McGredy, '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is cautious in commenting on this variety. He finds the growth low and

bushy, and the rather ordinary blooms of dull pink, suffused orange, borne on short, stout stems.

Blossomtime, L.C. (Bosley, '51). Mr. Mitchell's enthusiasm for this Rose (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) remains undiminished although he suggests that because of its susceptibility to mildew it should be planted in a position of full sunshine. The cameo-pink blooms of Hybrid Tea form are produced more or less continuously throughout the season.

Border King, Fl. (de Ruiter, '51). Mr. Keenan is satisfied with the first-year performance of this variety. His plant is vigorous and he admires the strawberry-red blooms which are borne freely in large trusses (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.)

Border Queen, Fl. (de Ruiter, '51). While Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports moderate growth and attractive flowers he is disappointed with bloom production. Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) declares this to be the most attractive Polyantha in his garden because of its coral-red colour and the distinctive waved edges of its semi-single blooms. The mass of golden yellow stamens serves to enhance the brilliance of the blooms. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and The Editor (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) concur in Mr. Dufton's report although we, like Mr. Bartlett, would appreciate more continuous colour on the plants.

Bravo, H.T. (Swim, '51). Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) says tersely "Bright red, poor plant, skimpy bloom". Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) grows misty-eyed at the memory of the large, substantial and lasting, deep red blooms but would like to see more of them.

Brazil, H.T. (Caron, '47). While according to Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) the growth is tall and spindly this variety is very floriferous and its salmon-yellow colour stands out in the garden.

Buccaneer, H.T. (Swim, '52). Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) applauds its vigorous growth but deplores the sparseness of bloom in its first year. He finds the clear yellow colour very pleasing, however. Prof. MacAndrews (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also praises the plant characteristics but complains that the blooms are too thin and open quickly. He considers it overrated. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agrees with other commentators with respect to plant habit and admires the deep, unfading yellow blooms which last well although they would benefit from a few more petals. Bloom production was satisfactory on his six-foot plant. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) regards it as an important acquisition. He has nothing but praise for its plant habit and productive capacity but is critical of the shape of the open blooms.

Burnaby, H.T. (Eddie, '51). Mrs. Burgess (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is not favourably impressed on the basis of first-year performance. She disapproves of both the colour and form of the blooms. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) risks the opinion that this Rose may achieve wide popularity. He is enamoured of the beautifully formed blooms of very pale yellow. Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports that it is both vigorous and floriferous. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr. Mult.) is pleased with the large lasting blooms but would welcome more of them. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is cheering for it, referring enthusiastically to high quality blooms produced in abundance on a vigorous bush. She describes the colour as white, shading to yellow at the centre. Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports moderate growth. He admires the buds and is hopeful of better production when fully established. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) praises the high quality of the creamy-white blooms but hints

that they were few in number. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also thinks well of the perfectly formed blooms of good substance and predicts that when known this Rose will become popular. Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 15 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) declares this to be a first-class Rose in every respect and he has had ample opportunity to observe it, both in his own garden and in the raiser's nursery fields. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agrees with Dr. Reid. Her plant displayed considerable vigour and reached a height in excess of three feet.

Capistrano, H.T. (Morris, '49). Mrs. Baillie (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as a good, deep pink exhibition Rose while Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; R.R.), after commenting favourably on its vigorous growth, long stems and clean foliage, adds that the autumn blooms are superior to those of the early season. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with Mrs. Baillie but is disappointed with its bloom production.

Carrousel, Fl. (Duehrsen, '50). Mr. Keenan 2 pls.; 1 yr.; Huey) is extremely pleased with his first-year results. He extols the vigorous growth of the bushes, their profuse blooming habit, and the attractiveness of the good-sized, velvety, dark red blooms. He predicts a fine future for this Rose.

Charles Mallerin, H.T. (Meilland, '47 in Europe, '51 in the U.S.). The views of Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) remain unchanged. He is fascinated by the occasional sensational bloom produced but is distressed by the scarcity of bloom and the awkward habit of growth. Mr. Faulkner (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it worth growing on account of its rich colour and powerful fragrance. Mr. Galloway also stresses the points mentioned by Mr. Faulkner. Although he has not yet seen a bloom of exhibition form he still likes it. This Rose has also earned the respect of Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who, however, points out that it is not a good bedding variety because of scarcity of bloom and asymmetrical growth habit. He contends that the velvety texture and deep crimson colour of the blooms and their intoxicating fragrance will serve to maintain its popularity in spite of its shortcomings. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) confesses to a high state of excitement over this "tall, dark and handsome gentleman" and is planting four more. She repeats the encomiums recorded above but in a sustained double fortissimo! Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also commends the colour, form and fragrance of the blooms but adds that there are very few basal breaks. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) joins the chorus of praise but deplores the scarcity of bloom. Mr. Rice (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 pls.; 1 yr. Mult.) is a willing participant in the riotous clamor over the fragrance and blackish-crimson colour of this unusual Rose. With heavy feeding he has it five feet tall. He affirms that on Canina it is slower in establishing itself than on Multiflora — which statement of fact is generally applicable as the advantage of Canina-budded stock is long life rather than quick establishment. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also emphasizes the vigorous growth and delicious fragrance, and records that she was rewarded with an average amount of bloom. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) shares the views of Messrs. Bartlett, Mitchell and MacAndrews.

Chelsea, H.T. (Le Grice, '50). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports a low-growing, bushy plant producing its attractive carmine blooms sparsely in June but generously in the autumn. He expects that in its second year bloom production will improve.

Chief Seattle, H.T. (Swim, '51). Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) kneels at the wailing wall, complaining that the buds are so slow in opening that the outer petals become weatherstained and a dirty white colour. He finds the bush healthy and vigorous but stingy with its blooms. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports that it is not consistent — good one year and poor the next. He, also, is dissatisfied with bloom production. For Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) its first-season performance was quite satisfactory and he is hopeful. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is unenthusiastic, recording only moderate vigour and a few blooms of a washy, indefinite colour. Mr. Rice (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds this Rose disappointing. Despite its vigorous growth and floriferousness he considers the colour uninteresting. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is critical of the colour but asserts that an occasional fine bloom appears. He mentions fragrance and finds the plant characteristics first-class. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agrees with others that the colour is poor, also the substance of the blooms. Her plant, however, is sturdy and floriferous.

Chrysler Imperial, H.T. (Lammerts, '52). Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; R.R.) is quite pleased with the first-year performance of this Rose. Mrs. Matthews (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports large, double blooms of deep maroon, borne freely on strong plants, and appears to be entirely satisfied with its behaviour. Mr. Mitchell, who has observed 142 plants of this variety in a Windsor industrial garden, declares that it presents the greatest challenge to date to Crimson Glory and Ena Harkness. He has observed as many as ten blooms of exhibition quality on a single plant and the fragrant, maroon blooms carry up to fifty petals. He describes the growth as very strong and the foliage heavy and leathery. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the growth taller than that of Crimson Glory, otherwise similar but inferior to that fine variety. Mr. Rice admits strong growth and plenty of petals but the tendency of the crimson colour to "blue" ruins it for him. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) spoils the party by declaring that he can think of at least five better red varieties. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) is mildly interested. He likes the strong growth but thus far bloom has been scarce.

City of Norwich, H.T. (Kordes, '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) regards this as a fine bedder as it is constantly in bloom. The scarlet-crimson blooms are very bright and when fully expanded they reveal a conspicuous nest of yellow stamens which enhances their attractiveness.

Claude, H.T. (Mallerin, '50). Mr. Dufton has discarded this variety but Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports that it shows promise as a bedding Rose. The blooms, which are large and of informal shape, are a bright Oriental scarlet in colour, while he has found the growth satisfactory and the foliage healthy. Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has noted considerable winter damage. He finds the growth weak and is generally unimpressed.

Climbing Goldilocks, Cl. Fl. (Caluya, '51). Mr. Wedrick (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) joyfully exclaims "At last a recurrent-blooming yellow Pillar Rose".

Climbing Peace, Cl. H.T. (Brady, '49). Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs. Mult.) reports serious winter injury in spite of protection — and no bloom. It has since made new growth up to ten feet. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also obtains vigorous canes but very few blooms.

He says his plants do not pay the rent for the space they occupy but before giving up will experiment with pegging down the canes.

Climbing Show Girl, Cl. H.T. (Chaffin, '49). In its first season in the garden of Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) it made six-foot growth but produced no bloom. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) finds that, when established, it produces fairly regularly blooms of the finest exhibition type.

Cocorico, Fl. (Meilland, '51). Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes this as very distinctive — a striking orange-red variety which has done very well in its first year.

Confidence, H.T. (Meilland, '51). Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is favourably impressed, reporting attractive blooms produced freely on a healthy, bushy plant. The colour is a light pink and yellow blend. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the shape of the blooms but says the colour is variable. On the basis of one year's experience Mr. Wedrick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) predicts that this Rose will become more popular than its parent, Peace. He finds the growth strong and the large, fragrant blooms attractive with respect to both form and colour.

Coral Dawn, L.C. (Bearner, '52). Mr. Wedrick (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has a high regard for this recurrent-blooming pillar Rose. He reports that the large blooms, which carry a wonderful fragrance, are an exquisite coral-pink shade.

Crimson Shower, R. (Norman, '51). Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is optimistic regarding the prospects of this new Rambler. To date it has shown only moderate vigour but is improving. The deep red blooms are produced in clusters rather late in the season and he has observed no evidence of mildew on the foliage.

Danish Gold, Fl. (Poulsen, '49). Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agree that the yellow colour of the young blooms fades quickly to almost white. The undistinguished blooms of medium size are produced in small clusters and have little to recommend them.

Dick Wilcox, H.T. (Brownell, '49). Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is dissatisfied with both the plant and the few small blooms produced, while all of Mr. Oliver's plants (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) died during their first winter.

Dillys Allen, H.T. (Norman, '51). Dr. Reid (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) finds the reddish-orange blooms very pleasing but his plant has failed to make much growth.

Doreen, H.T. (Robinson, '51). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) refers to this as an improved Flaming Sunset. The plant is low and bushy and the attractive, fragrant blooms are borne on short stems.

Dorothy Anderson, H.T. (McGredy, '49). Messrs. Bartlett (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.), Foggo (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.), McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Patton (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are unanimous in praising this Rose. They refer enthusiastically to the sturdy growth and the large, high-centred, rose pink blooms of exhibition quality which last well either when cut or allowed to remain on the bush. Messrs. Bartlett and Foggo, also Dr. Reid, mention the healthy foliage while Messrs. McNeill and Patton report blackspot. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) concur in the above reports with respect to the high quality of the blooms but would

like to see stronger growth. It is obvious that this is one of the best of recent introductions and we note that Mr. McNeill and Dr. Reid plan to increase their stock.

Dr. F. Debat, H.T. (Meilland, '48 in Europe and '52 in the U.S.). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) again records disappointment with its blooming performance and growth although he has had a few fine specimens. The report of Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is similar while Mrs. Harland (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) considers this an outstanding variety. Her blooms were of superlative quality but she would have welcomed more of them. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) pays glowing tribute to the shapely, high-centred blooms of bright pink, tinted coral, borne on long stems on vigorous plants, and regards this variety as a top-notcher for exhibition. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) displays no marked enthusiasm for it. He gets a few grand blooms but many very ordinary ones. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports only fair growth and a few large blooms of good quality. He expects that production will improve next season on established plants. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is disappointed with his first-year results but is hopeful, having seen this Rose elsewhere. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) gives it his unqualified approval and unhesitatingly pronounces it one of his favourites and The Editor (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Messrs. Mitchell and Stollery.

Eden Rose, H.T. (Meilland, '50). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) cautiously withholds comment but is anxious to see it when fully established. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports a very vigorous plant and large, substantial, cerise-pink blooms which open rather flat. Messrs. Foggo (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), Galloway 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can) and Stollery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agree with Mr. Dufton, Mr. Galloway also remarking that bloom production was disappointing. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) terms it a big, many-petalled, fragrant Rose of the old-fashioned type. He, also, found the blooms few in number. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) observes that the colour fades to a very dull shade although the blooms are large.

Elaine, H.T. (Robinson, '50). Mr. Bartlett and The Editor have discarded this Rose while Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports that it made a poor showing in its first year in his garden. He mentions a few large, coarse blooms with weak necks. Dr. Reid (1 pl. 2 yrs.; Can.) dislikes the dull pink colour but found the plant habit excellent. He says the blooms last so long that he tires of them. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports fair growth but very few blooms. These, however, were of good quality and colour and he is hopeful.

E. J. Baldwin, H.T. (Robinson, '52). A disappointment for Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who records fair growth but scant foliage and few blooms of poor quality. While for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) this Rose made only moderate growth he likes the deep yellow colour of the long, pointed buds and the high-centred blooms. He regards it as very promising.

Ellinor Le Grice, H.T. (Le Grice, '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) asserts that the colour is better than that of many yellow varieties but his plant seems tender. Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports large blooms of fine colour and globular form borne on vigorous plants. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) has satisfactory growth and excellent colour but the blooms are rather "blowsy" from the standpoint

of form. For The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) this Rose has accomplished very little and we can think of many better yellows.

Elmshorn, H. Musk. (Kordes, '50). Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports a rather ungainly bush with only two main blooming periods. The blooms resemble little pink balls which are very lasting but which fade to a pale shade. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) describes it as a vigorous shrub, suitable for highway beautification, producing pom-pom type blooms of deep, unfading pink.

Emily, H.T. (Baines — F. Cant, '49). Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), and Messrs. Bartlett (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.), Dufton (8 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.), Foggo (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), McNeill (5 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) and The Editor (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) join in proclaiming this to be one of the few very good Roses of recent introduction. Mr. Foggo burns his bridges and declares this to be the best Rose in his garden, referring in his delirium to wonderful growth, healthy foliage, and large, long-lasting blooms on strong stems. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) introduces a discordant note by recording that growth and bloom production might well be better. We note, however, that he has ordered more stock, having seen Emily in all her glory in other gardens. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) complains that the large blooms do not open well but he is still hopeful. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) rates it "Excellent" and we think that most growers will agree with him.

Fandango, H.T. (Swim, '50). Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) reports vigorous growth and an abundance of bright-coloured blooms. The foliage seems very susceptible to mildew, however, and he concludes by saying that there are better reds in his garden. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) finds the turkey-red colour very startling and the plant floriferous.

Fanny Blankers-Koen, H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold, '49). In Dr. Reid's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) the performance of this Rose has improved and he now considers it a meritorious garden variety. The growth is strong and erect, and the spectacular blooms appear in two main crops. He particularly admires the waxy, reddish foliage as well as the two-toned yellow blooms.

First Love, H.T. (Swim, '50). Mr. Bartlett is at the penitents' bench for having maligned this Rose two years ago, having come to the conclusion that its mediocre performance at that time was due to diseased or damaged roots. Having seen it elsewhere he now admits that possibly it is well named and he is re-ordering. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) esteems it as a garden Rose because of its vigour and floriferousness.

Florence Mary Morse, H.S.B. (Kordes, '51). Mr. Dufton (7 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) considers this a valuable Rose of great vigour which is sure to please. The colour of the semi-double blooms is a brilliant coppery-scarlet.

Forty-Niner, H.T. (Swim, '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) states his case briefly. He says "This type is not for me". Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; R.R.), who has been consistently critical of this Rose, reports that it seems to defy him by producing an occasional good bloom. Mr. Oliver records that his three specimens died during their first winter. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) finds it vigorous, floriferous and generally satisfactory. The Editor discarded it several years ago.

Fred Howard, H.T. (H. & S., '51). Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.)

finds the blooms uninteresting although she has seen an occasional good bloom elsewhere. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as a choice variety which does well in his Muskoka garden. Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports the growth as tall and the blooms well-formed although variable in colour. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult) compares it with Chief Seattle although the colours differ slightly. He is not favourably impressed. It appears to have a friend in Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who admires the long, rich yellow buds and the large, lighter yellow blooms, pencilled light pink. She finds the growth strong and erect. Prof MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers it much overrated, referring to scarcity of bloom and dull colour. It was also disappointing for Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) although he reports strong growth. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is very pleased with its performance at Ottawa as are also Mr. Patton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) Mr. Patton considers it to be one of the more promising of the many recent United States introductions, producing freely its high-centred exhibition blooms. Dr. Reid is pleased with the plant's vigour and the colour of the blooms — light yellow, shading to butter yellow at the centre. He is critical, however, of the shortness of the petals, which causes the form of the blooms to suffer. Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admits that this Rose has a sound constitution but he is not fond of the blooms. Dr. Schnick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is entirely satisfied with its behaviour to date. For Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) in its first season it produced very little bloom and his first impressions are unfavourable. Mr. Wedrick (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) likes both the plant habit and the large, pink pencilled, yellow blooms.

Gay Crusader, H.T. (Robinson, '48). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) applauds the vigorous, spreading growth and considers it one of the best garden Roses. The bi-coloured blooms of pink and yellow are large and conspicuous but somewhat lacking in substance. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) declares this to be the best bi-colour that he has seen. He records satisfactory growth and large blooms. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Stephenson but adds that bloom production was below expectations. We found that some of the first-crop blooms were up to exhibition form — an unusual circumstance in this colour class.

Glacier, Fl. (Boerner, '52). Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the growth rather weak but admires the clean, white blooms which were borne profusely. Mr. Wedrick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also praises the quality and colour of the blooms which were produced in abundance on sturdy plants.

Golden Revelry, H.T. (McGredy, '50). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) received a weak plant and prefers to withhold comment. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also received a very small plant but the few blooms produced were of a very strong yellow colour which did not fade. He is encouraged to persevere with it.

Gordon Eddie, H.T. (Eddie, '49). Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) observes that this variety prefers cool weather and is at its best in the autumn when it is very pleasing. Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) and Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) report that it is vigorous and free-blooming and agree that at their best the large, apricot-buff, perfectly formed blooms are very attractive. They agree, also, that the late-

season blooms are superior to those of mid-summer. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) likes the blooms but his plants lack vigour. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports fair growth but is not excited about the blooms. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) records an abundance of bloom of fine quality and is quite happy about this Rose. Mr. Patton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) had vigorous, bushy plants and satisfactory bloom production. He describes the colour as apricot-orange but the form of the blooms was disappointing. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-4 yrs.; Mult.) considers it a fine exhibition Rose provided the colour is right. He finds, however, that the colour varies according to temperature conditions. It merits the approval of Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who mentions particularly the plant habit and the interesting colour, and of Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), who finds it both vigorous and free-blooming. The Editor (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Patton.

Grandmaster, H. Musk (Kordes, '52). Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) hesitates to pass judgment until after further trial. In its first year this shrub produced intermittently clusters of attractive apricot blooms but there were lengthy periods without colour.

Grand'mere Jenny, H.T. (Meilland, '49). In the opinion of Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) this is a fine garden Rose. While the blooms are less substantial than those of its parent, Peace, their colour is more intense. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also compares it with Peace, commenting that while the growth is not strong the blooms are more colourful than those of the older variety. Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) expresses disappointment with growth, bloom production and quality. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with its first-year performance. He describes the growth habit as erect but not bushy and the colour a beautiful blend of pink and yellow. This Rose has earned the good opinion of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who refers to the blooms as half-way in appearance between Girona and Peace. He finds them fragrant but somewhat thin at times. Mr. Stephenson's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) got away to a poor start and did not make much growth until autumn. He is reserving judgment.

Happiness, H.T. (Meilland, '51). (Originally Rouge Meilland and known by the latter name in Europe.) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) finds it unsatisfactory — a very stingy bloomer and in no way outstanding. Mr. Faulkner (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports tall, vigorous growth, shapely buds and blooms of good colour and acceptable form. For Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) it was healthy but a slow grower. He had very few blooms but one specimen which appeared on a tall stem in autumn was a perfect exhibition Rose. He suggests that it might be worth while if it could be made to bloom more freely. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) dismisses it as an ordinary dark red Rose of little value.

Hebe, H.T. (Dickson, '50). For Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) it has shown improvement in growth. He finds the blooms well formed and attractive in colour but not numerous. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds the colour pleasing but the blooms are much too thin for his liking. It carries a strong appeal for Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) whose plants provided a really bright spot in the garden, particularly in the autumn when they produced lots of bloom. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports a vigorous and healthy plant but is disappointed with the quality of the blooms. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Keenan. We find the graceful buds quite captivating, especially

in the autumn when their colour is a sparkling apricot and when they appear in the greatest number.

Hedda Hopper, H.T. (H. & S. '52). This variety has performed well for Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who pronounces it "Excellent". It is a seedling of Radiance and, therefore, should have a sound constitution.

Helen Traubel, H.T. (Swim, '51). Mr. Carter (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Huey) regards this as an outstanding variety with its long, slender buds which develop into well-formed flowers of blended pink and apricot. His plant is sturdy and healthy. Mr. Dew (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is less enthusiastic. While his growth was reasonably good the stems were weak and the loosely formed, fragrant blooms soon became untidy. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) records that it has not fulfilled its early promise. Like Mr. Dew he found the blooms quite "floppy". Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports very vigorous growth and blooms suitable for cutting. Mrs. Harland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds it quite exciting, referring to excellent growth and magnificent blooms which evoked the admiration of all garden visitors. Mrs. Matthews (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has a good word for both the plant characteristics and the charming buds and semi-double blooms. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has great respect for the strong growth and lovely bud form but considers that the blooms have too few petals. Prof. MacAndrews (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also lauds its vigour and form but adds that the delicate, peach-pink tones of the blooms often bleaches to a dull, creamy-pink shade. Under favourable circumstances, however, it can be grand. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the lovely buds and blooms but complains of weak necks. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also accords it a measure of approval. He finds the beautiful soft colour very restful but points out that the fragrant blooms soon drop their petals when cut. Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 6 pls. 1 yr.; Mult.) asserts that this is one of the finest of its colour. He repeats previous favourable comment and adds that it is equally fresh-looking in bud and open flower. For Dr. Schnick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it has been excellent in all respects. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also lifts his voice in praise, but, like Mrs. Murdoch, suggests that it would benefit from a few more petals. Mr. Wedrick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) displays less enthusiasm, recording that the huge, semi-double blooms open too flat. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) votes with the majority, referring particularly to its extreme vigour, hardiness and free-blooming habit.

Helene de Roumanie, H.T. (Meilland, '50). Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) avers that it is vigorous but a very stingy bloomer. The few blooms produced, however, were well-formed and attractive. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) duplicates Mr. Dufton's comment, remarking that each bloom is a picture. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds the plant very vigorous and the blooms, some of which are of exhibition quality, borne on long, strong stems.

Ida McCracken, H.T. (Norman, '52). While disappointed with his first-year results Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) has high hopes for next season. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is optimistic regarding the future prospects of this Rose. He finds it vigorous and floriferous while the scented blooms of silvery pink, with darker reverse, are well-formed and borne on tall, strong stems.

Independence, Fl. (Kordes, '50). (Original name Sondermeldung and

known by that name in Europe.) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) had strong growth but disappointing autumn bloom. He considers that the unusual colour makes this variety worth growing. Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) beats the drums for this Rose which he considers outstanding. He finds the well-shaped blooms lasting although he has observed some fading of colour. Its autumn performance in his garden was excellent. It receives the unqualified approval of Mr. Galloway (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) who refers to vigorous and healthy plants and great clusters of bloom with no fading. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) likes the pillar-box red colour which, though brilliant at times, discolors in the hot sun. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) commends its first-year performance while Mr. Rice says it attracts more attention in his garden than any other variety. It loses colour to some extent but he still esteems it highly. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) refers to its striking colour of orange-flame but does not find it very floriferous. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) occasionally finds the colour exciting but more often it is poor. At its brightest, however, it is rather strident. Mr. Wedrick (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) insists that the bright spectrum red colour does not fade and he has found it a steady bloomer. For The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) bloom production has continued to be disappointing, particularly in the autumn, and we find the colour rather unpleasant.

Irene of Denmark, F.I. (Poulsen, '52). In the opinion of Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) this is one of the best white Polyanthas. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees, commenting that the rather low, bushy plant is a heavy producer of clean, white flowers. Mrs. Harland's enthusiasm (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) for this little Rose is limitless. It bears quantities of bloom continuously throughout the season and the glossy, green foliage enhances its attractiveness. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) joins the chorus, adding that it is entirely free from disease. While for Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) this Rose bears dainty blooms on a low, symmetrical bush he is not very fond of it. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), who repeats much of the previous favourable comment, mentions real Rose fragrance, and adds that when young the blooms resemble gardenias.

Joie de Vivre, H.T. (Gaujard, '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) declares this to be one of the best Roses with respect to vigour, colour and substance. It blooms very sparingly, however.

Juno, H.T. (Swim, '50). Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) regards this as the loveliest pink bedding Rose that he has seen although the growth is very dwarf. The foliage is beautiful and the pink shade of the blooms clear and sparkling. The observations of Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr. Can.) are similar. He considers the blooms very distinctive and refers, also, to the attractive Holly-like foliage.

Karl Herbst, H.T. (Kordes, '50). This Rose receives an approving nod from Mrs. Baillie (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who calls it a "hot weather red". She records strong growth and disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) admits good growth and fair bloom production but is critical of colour instability. The usually cautious Mr. Dufton (18 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) boldly proclaims this to be the best red exhibition variety. His only criticism is that the colour appears to be dull at times. Mr. Foggo (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has wonderful growth and foliage but reports that the large blooms do not withstand

wet weather. To Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) it is repulsive. While his plant is vigorous he describes the blooms as "Independence" colour on the inside of the petals and cerise on the reverse—an unpleasant combination. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) commends the large, full and fragrant blooms and the lusty plant. Mr. Mitchell (50 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) likes everything about it except its colour which suffers at times from weather conditions. Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports an abundance of exhibition blooms on strong plants—but also blackspot. Mr. Patton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) regards this as a welcome addition to the scarlet-crimson group. First year performance was excellent and he is optimistic. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is one of its strong supporters. He pays tribute to its vigour and to the high quality of its deep, blood-red blooms which, when disbudded, are of exhibition calibre. Mr. Selwood's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was received late but it has made good growth and he is hopeful. According to Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) it produced some excellent blooms when disbudded—but also some poor ones. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Stollery.

Lady Belper, H.T. (Verschuren, '49). This pleasing Rose carries the recommendation of Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who commends the pleasing and unusual bronze-orange colour and the good bedding habit of the plant. Mr. Dufton agrees and refers to high-centred blooms borne singly on stout stems. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) has great admiration for the lovely substantial blooms but regrets its sparse blooming habit. The experience of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) parallels that of Dr. Reid.

Lodestar, H.T. (Boerner, '53). Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is unimpressed, recording weak growth and few blooms of fair quality only.

Lydia, H.T. (Robinson, '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) admires the well-formed, substantial blooms of strong yellow colour produced on a low, bushy plant and suggests that this Rose may become important.

Ma Perkins, Fl. (Boerner, '51). Messrs. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Dew (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agree that, while distinct and attractive, this variety suffers by comparison with Fashion and Vogue. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) admires the form and delicate, pale salmon colour of the blooms and records that they do not burn as do those of Fashion. While it made only moderate growth in its first year for Mr. Carter (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) he found the blooms attractive both as to form and colour. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it a fine addition to the class. He reports vigorous, bushy growth and beautiful, soft pink, double blooms. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it a first-class bedder while Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) likes its compact habit of growth but adds that it is not a continuous bloomer. As yet it has provided no thrills for him. Mr. Wedrick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the fragrant, soft coral-pink blooms and darker buds, and finds the bushy plants floriferous.

Madame Dieudonne, H.T. (Meilland, '49). Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) continues to entertain a high regard for this vermillion and gold bi-colour which is the flashiest Rose in his garden. In its first year it did not look "God-given" to Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) although undoubtedly a showy bedder.

Madame Yves Latieule, H.T. (Meilland, '49). Messrs. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) and Littlejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agree that

this is the best addition to the yellow group in many years. They stress its strong growth, floriferousness and the lasting qualities of its clear yellow blooms. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) continues to regard it highly. For The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) it remains a relatively small bush but the blooms are very pleasing.

Margaret Amos, H.T. (McGredy, '50). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) likes the tall, strong bush but not the soft blooms of orange-red which have poor lasting qualities.

Marjorie Le Grice, H.T. (Le Grice, '49). For Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) this has shown marked improvement over its first-year performance. He describes the growth as strong and bushy, and the very fragrant reddish-orange blooms fade gracefully as they age to salmon pink.

Masquerade, Fl. (Boerner, '49). Mr. Dufton (5 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) is enamoured of this unusual Rose. He reports fine, bushy growth and blooms in large clusters, varying in colour from yellow to pink and ultimately to red. It also received full marks from Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who eulogizes the large, healthy plant and the abundance of clean, non-fading blooms of the colours previously described. Up to date it has accomplished very little for Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and he wishes he could get his money back! Mr. Rice (6 pls. 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the plants vigorous and very productive. He is intrigued by the novel colours as is also Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who rates it highly.

Miami, H.T. (Meilland, '49). A vigorous grower, says Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who likes the colourful, orange blooms for garden decorative purposes.

Michigan, H.T. (Mallerin, '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports bushy, vigorous growth and an abundance of salmon-yellow blooms which last well in the garden but are not suitable for cutting.

Mission Bells, H.T. (Morris, '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) is satisfied with growth and foliage but complains of insufficient bloom. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) describes it as a pink blend that is sometimes very good. Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds it both vigorous and floriferous. In her garden it kills back badly in winter but recovers rapidly from basal eyes. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. Bartlett.

Misty Morn, H.T. (McGredy, '50). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) reports moderate growth, healthy foliage, and very attractive full blooms. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is disappointed with her first-year results but will persist with it because of its great reputation. For Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) it was slow to start but gave promise of better performance when established. Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds it satisfactory in every respect as does also Mrs. Harland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.). Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) refers excitedly to massive, shapely, white blooms, softly suffused with a greenish tint at the centre, and wishes she could find space for many more bushes. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) echoes Mrs. Marshall's panegyric but adds that his plants suffered from blackspot late in the season. The comment of Mr. Norton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), while more restrained, is equally laudatory. He refers particularly to the substance and lasting powers of the large blooms. Mr. Patton (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 2 Can.; 2 Mult.) also is enthusiastic over this Rose which he considers a valuable addition to the white Hybrid

Teas. Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) respects the large blooms of unusual substance but finds that in unfavourable weather they do not always open well. He reports that the plants are vigorous and spreading in habit, and very productive. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) avers that, like wine, this Rose improves with age. He reports entire satisfaction with its performance. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees that the blooms are outstanding but would welcome more of them.

Mojave, H.T. (Swim, '53). For Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this much publicized novelty has been a big disappointment. He suggests, however, that possibly the season had some bearing on its poor performance. Mr. Rice, while not growing this Rose, has had ample opportunity to observe it. He compares the colour to that of a good specimen of Autumn.

Monique, H.T. (Paolini, '50). This fine pink variety has earned the unqualified approval of Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) while Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) declares it to be one of the very best all-purpose Roses. He comments on the vigorous growth and the large, full, fragrant, salmon-rose blooms.

Monte Carlo, H.T. (Meilland, '50). This one has caught the roving eye of Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who commends the colourful and shapely blooms borne on healthy plants of moderate vigour. It is also highly esteemed by the discriminating Mr. Dufton (9 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) who refers to its vigour, excellent foliage and substantial blooms. He finds, however, that occasionally a bloom appears with a split centre. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) concurs in all the favourable comment recorded above but would welcome more of the immaculate blooms. For Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) it bloomed only sparsely but he was impressed by the beauty and quality of the few blooms produced. It is a favourite of Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who refers to the blooms as aristocratic and elegant. They were not numerous but all were good. The Editor (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) continues to enjoy the tailored effect of the lovely buds and the distinctiveness and charm of the blooms which are clear yellow, bordered by a contrasting shade, sharply defined, varying from russet-orange to carmine-pink. Like Dr. Reid and Mr. Stollery we should like to see a reduction in the waiting period between blooms.

Moonbeam, H.T. (Robinson, '50). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) withholds comment pending further trial, while Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs. Can.) recommends that it be planted in a position of partial shade for best results. Thus located he had wonderful blooms while other plants of this variety in full sun failed to perform equally well. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) regards it as an ordinary yellow although growth and bloom production were satisfactory. Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) believes that this may prove to be the best yellow variety from a quality standpoint. The colour is deeper and the petals of heavier substance than in McGredy's Yellow and the blooms last well when cut. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers it very promising on the basis of its first-year behaviour. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs. Can.) remarks that it resembles McGredy's Yellow but seems more sturdy. It continues to gain strength and he considers it well worth a trial. To date it has not accelerated the pulse of The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and we are disposed to agree with Mr. Littlejohn.

Mrs. Oliver Mee, H.T. (Mee-Frayer, '48). While actually too old for

this discussion we are including it because it is not well known and because of Mr. McNeill's splendid report (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) He is really excited about its perfectly formed, high-centred, scarlet and gold blooms which are borne freely on a tall bush. He wishes he had a dozen plants of it!

Opera, H.T. (Gaujard, '49). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) would not want to part with this Rose with its excellent growth, strong stems, and striking colour. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) complains of weak growth and consequent lack of quality in the blooms. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is fond of the brilliant colour but disappointed in the bloom production. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is delighted with the long, pointed buds and spectacular blooms of scarlet-flame, shading to yellow at the base. She mentions, also, strong upright growth, profuse bloom and dark, leathery foliage. Its conduct for Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) has been exemplary — vigorous, floriferous and colourful. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs. Mult.) dismisses it with the comment that it is a very ordinary Rose on a low bush. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports good growth, excellent colour — and lots of blackspot. In Mr. Selwood's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it is an eye-catcher with its large, flashy blooms of flaming red colour. He likes the plant habit also, but adds that the blooms need a few more petals. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) considers this and Charles Gregory to be the two most sensationally coloured Roses in the garden. Neither is very productive, however, particularly in the autumn.

Orange Ruffels, H.T. (Brownell, '52). First-year performance for Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has been excellent. He writes in glowing terms of the vigorous plant, healthy foliage and an abundance of attractive, saffron-orange blooms which do not fade. The flowers are borne in clusters at the ends of strong basal shoots. Mr. Wedrick (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with Mr. Galloway but points out that the colour is not yellow with him but rather an indescribably lovely shade of pinkish ecru. He adds that the blooms are fragrant and of exquisite form.

Parade, L.C. (Boerner, '53). Mr. Oliver (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records fair growth but no bloom in its first year. Mr. Wedrick (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) describes this as a healthy pillar Rose producing four-inch rose-red blooms in June and again in the autumn. This Rose, Coral Dawn and Pink Cloud are all descendants of The New Dawn.

Paramount, H.T. (Swim, '50). Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) believes that this Rose may become important. While the attractive apricot-blend colour fades somewhat he had a few grand blooms of exhibition quality.

Picturesque, H.T. (Eddie, '50). Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) describes this as an average pink variety of some merit but not outstanding.

Pink Cloud, L.C. (Boerner, '52). For Mr. Oliver (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this Rose made moderate growth in its first season but produced no bloom. Mr. Wedrick (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as a good pillar that blooms steadily throughout the growing season — even into November.

Pink Spiral, H.T. (McGregory, '53). It was the best of the novelties planted last year by Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.). Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) regrets that the early promise of the charming buds is not fulfilled in the open blooms which she finds very commonplace. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is fond of the buds but critical of

weak growth. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is very pleased, reporting moderate vigour and large, perfectly-formed, fragrant blooms, borne on long stems. It looks like a darker Ophelia in bud form but he considers the developed blooms superior to those of Ophelia.

Poulsen's Delight, F.I. (Poulsen, '48). "Also Norton's delight" says Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) He finds the single, rose-pink blooms very attractive and the plant habit beyond criticism.

Souvenir de Jacques Verschuren, H.T. (Verschuren, '50). Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is very fond of the orange-apricot blooms borne profusely on vigorous plants. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agree with Mr. Dufton's appraisal. It is essentially a variety for garden colour rather than for exhibition purposes.

Sultane, H.T. (Meilland, '50). As a Rose for garden colour Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) values this highly. While the blooms lack form they are freely produced on strong plants and are a striking combination of capucine red and gold. Dr. Reid (1 pl. 2 yrs.; Can.) declares this to be the best garden Rose in his entire collection. He refers with enthusiasm to the large bush, the heavy, waxy foliage and the very bright orange and scarlet blooms which are borne profusely. Mr. Rice (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) says it produces the flashiest buds in his garden but he finds the expanded blooms disappointing.

Sutter's Gold, H.T. (Swim, '49). Messrs. Bartlett (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; R.R.), Faulkner (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; R.R.) are in agreement with respect to the perfection and beauty of the long, pointed buds and in praising the plant characteristics as well as the delicious fragrance of the blooms. They are equally in agreement in deplored the shapelessness and lack of quality in the open blooms. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.), Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult., Mr. Selwood (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) and Mrs. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) are unanimous in praising this Rose — without reservation. Readers, if any, must make their own choice!

Suzon Lotthe, H.T. (Meilland, '47 in Europe, '51 in the U.S.) Mr. H. J. Faulkner (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.), while admitting variable colour, says it can be very good. Messrs. Galloway, (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.), MacAndrews (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), McNeill (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs. 10 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.), Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.), and The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) have furnished almost identical reports, expressing satisfaction with its vigorous growth, healthy foliage, the form, substance and fragrance of the blooms, and bloom production. With one voice, however, they condemn the uncertain — and often disagreeable — colour which rarely, if ever, resembles that of the illustrations appearing in catalogues. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) charitably suggests that one might learn to like this Rose by continuing to live with it. He emphasizes all its virtues enumerated above and describes the colour as pearl pink. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) affirms that he would not be without it and proceeds with a fulsome eulogy of the autumn blooms which he compares with those of Polly. We hesitate to argue with a person of Mr. Stollery's athletic physique but we have never seen a bloom of Suzon Lotthe that remotely resembled Polly.

Symphonie, H.T. (Meilland, '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is willing to "swap" this Rose for almost anything useful! Mr. Faulkner

(1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it a good pink variety even though a little coarse at times. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports strong plants and plenty of large blooms of variable colour. He finds that they are more attractive in the cool weather of autumn. Mrs. Harland (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) comments that the blooms in their early stages are beautiful but that they fade quickly. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) likes this Rose in spite of the tendency of its blooms to fade. He finds the growth and floriferousness first-class. It has a friend in Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who opines that this could be a good exhibition variety. He likes the unusual shade of pink, with its veining, as well as the broad petals and blooms of impressive size. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) sums up the situation by saying "Erratic and seasonal; some blooms coarse, others lovely". Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 12 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes the colour as watermelon pink which at times appears hard. He is critical of the form of many of the blooms but finds the growth strong. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) feels that this Rose improves with acquaintance. He notes that the autumn blooms have better form and greater refinement than those of the early season. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) has never been able to develop any enthusiasm for this variety and is inclined to share the views of Mr. Bartlett.

Tawny Gold, H.T. (Leenders, '51). Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports excellent performance in its first year but he dislikes the colour. While not growing this Rose The Editor's observations leave the impression that it may be more suitable for the greenhouse than for outdoor culture.

Treasure Gold, H.T. (Brownell, '50). Mr. Wedrick (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers this to be the healthiest and hardiest free-growing yellow variety of good form thus far introduced. His five-foot plants bloomed well.

Ulster Monarch, H.T. (McGredy, 49). Messrs. Dufton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and McNeill (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) both express disappointment with its first-year behaviour. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) received a poor plant which, after a slow start, grew fairly well. He finds the pale buff blooms well formed but they were scarce. It remains for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) to defend this Rose which in his garden made strong, erect growth. He admires the full, salmon-apricot blooms which last well and do not fade.

Verschuren's Pink, H.T. (Verschuren, '48). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) reports numerous attractive blooms on plants of moderate vigour. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also admires the beautiful, lively pink blooms but blackspot attacked his plant late in the summer. It has a friend in Mrs. Marshall (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who proclaims it to be the finest pink Rose in her garden. She was impressed by its strong growth from the beginning, and the high quality of its blooms which are produced freely. The Editor (3 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; Can.) still considers this a fine bedding Rose which is at its best in the autumn.

Viscount Soultwood, H.T. (Cobley, '49). Mr. Dew (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is pleased with its performance. He finds the growth sturdy and of moderate height, the foliage disease-resistant and the large, fragrant blooms attractive, particularly those of June and the autumn. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) continues to enjoy the large, peach-pink blooms, brightened by yellow at the base, although he considers the petals too short, causing the blooms to open flat. His growth is satisfactory and he can usually find one or two blooms on the plant. Mr.

Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is critical of its sparse bloom production but he is fond of the beautiful flowers which are borne on a satisfactory plant. For The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) it neither grows nor blooms well. **Vogue, Fl.** (Boerner, '51). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) asserts that if this variety would bloom more freely it would replace Fashion at the head of its class. Mr. Carter (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) is delighted with its vigour and the quality of its flame-red blooms but adds that bloom production has been below expectations. It has the full endorsement of Mr. Dew (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who says it should be in every garden. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can. & Mult.) reports that growth has been only moderate, and while the form of the blooms is superior to that of Fashion he finds the colour rather hard. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is well satisfied with its excellent performance while Mr. Rice (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also considers it one of the best Floribundas. In the opinion of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it is the best of the pseudo-Hybrid Polyanthas which are really Hybrid Teas. He regards this one as superior to Fashion in plant habit, also in the form and colour of the blooms. Mr. Wedrick (10 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with Mr. Selwood, recording great clusters of exquisite, fragrant, cherry-coral blooms on tall plants up to five feet. He finds it quite hardy and bloom production continued into November. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Messrs. Bartlett and Carter.

Volcano, H.T. (Moro, '50). Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is unenthusiastic, remarking that this light red variety is quite ordinary.

Wellworth, H.T. (Le Grice, '49). Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds the growth satisfactory and the full blooms attractive but scarce. He hopes for better production in its second year.

White Dawn L.C. (Longley, '49). Mr. Wedrick (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) asserts that this Rose blooms more freely than its parent, The New Dawn, which it resembles in foliage. The blooms are snow white.

White Pinocchio, Fl. (Boerner, '51). Mr. Galloway 1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports strong growth and plenty of bloom in June but very little thereafter. His plant became defoliated although not affected by black-spot. He is also critical of the colour which is not pure white, and adds that it cannot compare with Irene of Denmark.

White Swan, H.T. (Verschuren, '52). Mr. Faulkner (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) thinks highly of the beautiful buds and lasting flowers which are splendid for table arrangements. Mr. Mitchell (50 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) excitedly exclaims "Don't miss this one". He commends the vigorous, upright plants and the fragrant, well-formed white blooms which often are suitable for exhibition.

William Harvey, H.T. (Norman, '48). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) had a few amazing blooms but the majority were mediocre. Messrs. Foggo (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.), Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and The Editor (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) are in substantial agreement that this Rose is slow to start but that it develops into a satisfactory plant in time, that blooms are rather sparsely produced and that some of them have weak necks. Occasionally, however, a magnificent specimen appears, having unusual lasting powers.

Yellow Pinocchio, Fl. (Boerner, '50). Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) will sell his plant cheaply. He suggests that it may be lovely in the greenhouse but in the open the yellow buds develop into dirty white blooms, flecked with pink — symptoms of measles!

The Rose Analysis, 1953

Editor's Note: Once again at our request Mr. F. F. Dufton has assembled and tabulated the desired information relative to variety popularity and the results are presented herewith under the various classifications. In arriving at the ranking of the varieties listed Mr. Dufton has continued the established practice of allotting 15 points for a first choice, 14 points for a second choice, and so on down to 1 point for a fifteenth choice.

While it is not to be expected that all members will agree with the ranking accorded some of the varieties mentioned it should be remembered that variety behaviour varies somewhat according to local climatic and soil conditions as well as to variations in pruning and other cultural practices. Disregarding individual preferences and prejudices, however, we consider that the information presented herein represents a fairly reliable guide to prospective purchasers.

In comparing the results in the list of Exhibition Roses it will be observed that Ena Harkness has advanced from ninth to fifth position — for reasons which are not apparent to the Editor — and Diamond Jubilee has disappeared from the list, its place being taken by Gordon Eddie. Amongst the Roses for General Garden Cultivation the most noteworthy changes are the elimination of Rabaiyat and New Yorker from the select list and the re-appearance of Etoile de Hollande and Eclipse. In the list of Autumn Blooming Roses Warrawee and Sutter's Gold have been dropped while Diamond Jubilee and Michelc Meiland have made their way into the charmed circle. Amongst the Most Fragrant Roses there are no variety changes although the numerical order of several varieties has altered somewhat. With respect to the Climbing and Rambling Roses Allen Chandler, City of York and American Pillar are no longer included while Dr. W. Van Fleet has been restored to the list, and High Noon, Climbing Crimson Glory and Doubloons have been added. The last two are deadlocked for fifteenth position. We are surprised to find that Doubloons has received so much support when there are such outstanding varieties as Guinee and Allen Chandler. We assume, however, that as the latter two are not generally offered on this side of the Atlantic, they simply are not known to many voters. Amongst the Floribundas and Polyanthas Alain and Floradora did not obtain sufficient support to enable them to enter the select list this year. They have been succeeded by Independence and Minna Kordes.

THE VOTERS

Dr. J. H. Baillie	H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd.
Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. W. J. Keenan
Mr. O. C. Bentley	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews
Mr. George W. Carruthers	Mrs. M. E. Matthews
Mr. Clarence A. Davis	Mr. Emerson Mitchell
Mr. Charles T. Dew	Mr. W. J. McNeill
Mr. Fred F. Dufton	Mr. Arthur A. Norton
Mr. Russell Dufton	Mr. R. W. Oliver

EXHIBITION ROSES

		Year Introduced	Colour
1.	Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	289 points	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2.	Crimson Glory	260 points	Deep Crimson
3.	McGredy's Yellow	203 points	Pale Yellow
4.	Show Girl	160 points	Deep Rose Pink
5.	Ena Harkness	144 points	Crimson Scarlet
6.	McGredy's Ivory	143 points	Creamy White
7.	Charlotte Armstrong	105 points	Rose Carmine
8.	Rex Anderson	86 points	White shaded Gold
9.	Mrs. A. R. Barracough	83 points	Carmine Pink
10.	William Harvey	71 points	Rich Scarlet Red
11.	Emily	70 points	Silvered Carmine with Salmon
12.	Mrs. Chas. Lamplough	67 points	Lemon Chrome
13.	Michele Meilland	55 points	Scarlet overlaid Crimson
14.	Gordon Eddie	60 points	Peach Apricot
15.	Dame Edith Helen	59 points	Glowing Pink

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION

		<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	291	points
2.	Crimson Glory	279	points
3.	Ena Harkness	205	points
4.	Comtesse Vandal	132	points
5.	{ Grande Duchesse Charlotte	108	points
6.	{ McGredy's Yellow	108	points
7.	Charlotte Armstrong	105	points
8.	Picture	95	points
9.	Mrs. Sam McGredy	71	points
10.	Eclipse	65	points
11.	Mme. Jules Bouche	62	points
12.	Etoile de Hollande	58	points
13.	Michele Meilland	55	points
14.	Hector Deane	54	points
15.	Christopher Stone	53	points

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)

1.	Crimson Glory	293	points	1935
2.	Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	274	points	1946
3.	Ena Harkness	171	points	1946
4.	Pres. H. Hoover	113	points	1930
5.	Comtesse Vandal	106	points	1932
6.	Eclipse	99	points	1935
7.	Show Girl	91	points	1946
8.	{ Grande Duchesse Charlotte	74	points	1939
9.	{ McGredy's Yellow	74	points	1933
10.	Mrs. Sam McGredy	70	points	1929
11.	Charlotte Armstrong	66	points	1940

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)—Continued

		<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
12.	Etoile de Hollande	56	points Bright Dark Red
13.	Gordon Eddie	48	points Peach Apricot
14.)	Diamond Jubilee	46	points Buff Yellow
15.)	Michele Meilland	46	points Light Coral

MOST FRAGRANT ROSES

1.	Crimson Glory	269	points Deep Crimson
2.	Etoile de Hollande	162	points Bright Dark Red
3.	Mirandy	157	points Garnet Red
4.	The Doctor	150	points Bright Silvery Pink
5.	Charles Mallerin	134	points Blackish Crimson
6.	Ena Harkness	123	points Crimson Scarlet
7.	Hector Deane	107	points Cochineal, Carmine and Salmon
8.	Dame Edith Helen	84	points Glowing Pink
9.	Christopher Stone	72	points Dark Crimson
10.	Girona	71	points Orange and Pink
11.	Sutter's Gold	68	points Soft Yellow flushed Pink
12.	Rose of Freedom	64	points Cardinal Red
13.	Heart's Desire	61	points Deep Scarlet
14.	Red Ensign	56	points Scarlet overlaid Crimson
15.	Snow White	53	points White

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

1.	Paul's Scarlet Climber	213	points Scarlet
2.	The New Dawn	188	points Delicate Soft Pink
3.	Glenn Dale	101	points Creamy White
4.	Paul's Lemon Pillar	96	points Sulphur Yellow
5.	Blaze	93	points Scarlet

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES—Continued

		<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
6.}	Elegance	86	points
7.}	Royal Scarlet	86	points
8.	Cdg. Mme. Ed. Herriot	77	points
9.	Dr. W. Van Fleet	70	points
10.	Mary Wallace	66	points
11.	Mrs. Arthur C. James	64	points
12.	Cdg. Mrs. Sam McGredy	63	points
13.	Zephyrine Drouhin	57	points
14.	High Noon	37	points
15.}	Cdg. Crimson Glory	33	points
16.}	Doubloons	33	points

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

1.	Fashion	252	points
2.	Donald Prior	200	points
3.	Frensham	198	points
4.	Vogue	130	points
5.	Else Poulsen	121	points
6.	Rosenelle	101	points
7.	Goldilocks	97	points
8.	Pinocchio	91	points
9.	Masquerade	70	points
10.	Independence	65	points
11.}	Betty Prior	63	points
12.}	Orange Triumph	63	points
13.	Kirsten Poulsen	52	points
14.	Dainty Maid	50	points
15.	Minna Kordes (World's Fair)	48	points

The Constitution

I. The members of the Society hereby constitute themselves the Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture; to acquire a Library on Rose Culture and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of its Members and such additional persons as shall from time to time be admitted to membership by the Board of Directors, on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules.

IV. The members of the Society shall elect by ballot from amongst themselves a Board of Directors, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and such Board of Directors shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties; and six shall form a quorum. The Board of Directors shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Board of Directors shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and shall perform such duties as the Board may direct.

VII. Any member of the Board of Directors who shall be successively absent from three duly called meetings thereof, without the consent of the Board, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Board, who may then proceed to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided.

VIII. If any vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, by the death, resignation or inability to act, of any of the members thereof, the other members of the Board may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Board.

IX. The members of the Society in any city or town or other district of Ontario to be defined by the Board of Directors, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, for the management of such local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Rose Society of Ontario (name of city, town or district) Branch.

X. Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, and may be held at other points in Ontario, at times to be decided upon by the Board of Directors and prizes may be given at such Exhibitions.

XI. All competitions for prizes shall be divided into the following classes:

Class 1. — Professional. — Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

Class 2. — Semi-Professional — Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.

Class 3.— Semi-Amateur — Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

Class 4.— Amateur — Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a labourer.

Class 5.— Novice — Comprising amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

Note:— Amateurs and Semi-Amateurs may compete in the Professional and Semi-Professional classes, but the Professionals and Semi-Professionals may not compete in the Amateur and Semi-Amateur classes.

XII. The Constitution may be changed in any respect by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XIII. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto as the Board of Directors may appoint, in the month of October each year, on such day as the Board shall appoint for the purpose of receiving a report from the Board of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting, a full statement of the finances of the Society for the year shall be submitted by the Board. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XIV. A special meeting of the members of the Society may be called by the President at any time, or such a special meeting shall be held upon the written application to the President of no less than twenty members of the Society, to consider any specified business. The President shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Board of Directors lay such application before the meeting and the Board shall appoint a date for such special meeting to be held within the succeeding two weeks at some place in the City of Toronto, and the members shall be notified by mail not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XV. The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition of outstanding services, an Honorary President, four Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors, not to exceed ten in number, each to hold office for one year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

Rules of the Rose Society of Ontario

1. The subscription to The Rose Society of Ontario shall be two dollars per annum for Associate members, three dollars for Active members, and five dollars for Sustaining members, payable in advance on the date of

"Independence", Fl. (Syn.: Sondermeldung) ▶



the annual meeting, and not later than the first day of January of each year.

2. The Rose Society's year shall end on 30th September in each calendar year and the accounts shall be made up as at that date for presentation to the annual meeting.

3. The Board of Directors may form such committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

4. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society at such times and places as the Board of Directors may determine.

5. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

6. Affiliation by Horticultural or other Rose societies may be granted upon payment of a fee of five dollars (\$5.00), or through membership. In the latter event to qualify at least ten members of the society applying for affiliation must be members of The Rose Society of Ontario. Affiliated societies of the former group are entitled to a bronze medal from The Rose Society of Ontario for competition in the Rose section of their local shows, provided, however, that there are at least three exhibitors in the competition for this medal. Those who affiliate through membership are entitled to a silver medal.

By-Laws

(Defining the duties of the officers and Board of Directors)

1. Special meetings may be called at any time by order of the President, and may be called at the written request of five members, notice of which shall be sent to each member by mail, such notice to specify the business which is the occasion of the call. No business other than that mentioned shall be transacted at such meeting.

2. The hour of meeting shall be eight o'clock p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the President or Chairman.

3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to enforce strict observance of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the Society, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, to approve all orders drawn on the Treasurer for appropriations of money made and passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and to perform such other duties as his official charge may require of him.

4. It shall be the duty of one of the Vice-Presidents in the order of his seniority, to preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President. If none are present the Society shall elect a president pro-tempore.

5. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society, to keep a list of all members, of the time and place of all meetings in such manner as may be directed, and advise them of all notices of motion in accordance with the Constitution. He shall receive and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys due and belonging to the Society, receiving receipt therefor, and shall draw and countersign all orders on the Treasurer, approved by the President. It shall be his duty to keep record of all meetings of the Board of Directors and each member's attendance at such meetings, and in his annual report

state the number of meetings held and how many each member attended. He shall also preserve all books, papers and other documents belonging to the Society, and upon retiring from office deliver all such to his successor. He shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to that office, and at the annual meeting render a complete report of the membership and conditions of the Society.

6. The Treasurer shall receive from the Honorary Secretary all moneys, giving a receipt therefor, and pay them out only on an authorized order from the Secretary, approved by the Board of Directors, and countersigned by the President or nominee of the Board. He shall keep a proper record of his receipts and disbursements, subject to the inspection of the Society and shall deliver to his successor all moneys, books and other property belonging to the Society which may be in his possession, and at the annual meeting or when otherwise required, he shall furnish a complete report of his office, producing vouchers for all money paid out. He shall furnish such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board shall direct, the cost of same to be paid by the Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to have full charge of the working interests of the Society; they shall aid the President in the management of the Society between its sessions, and shall report on such matters as may be assigned to them for consideration on a vote of the Society at its meetings.

8. All members of the Society who are in good standing shall be eligible for any office in the Society. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

9. Six Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any authorized meetings of the Board.

10. The member named first on any committee shall act as Chairman until another is chosen by the said committee.

11. Parliamentary usages shall be observed in all debates and discussions.

12. In the election of officers, a ballot shall be taken for the President and the Vice-Presidents, and it shall require a majority of the votes cast to elect each such officer, and when three or more candidates are nominated, the one receiving the lowest number of votes on each ballot shall be dropped from the list until only two remain, or until one shall have received a majority of the votes cast. In balloting for Directors the twenty candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected and all ballot papers used shall bear the stamp of the Society.

13. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two years in succession, and a period of two successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held.

14. The President may appoint a Nominating Committee whose duty it will be to prepare a list of twenty members who, from their interest in the Society, will undertake to act on the Board of Directors, and shall nominate the same at the General Meeting. These names shall be printed on a ballot slip, but such action of a Nominating Committee shall not prevent further alternative names being added by members by nomination at the General Meeting.

15. By-Laws may be made, altered or repealed at a meeting called in accordance with the Constitution.

Membership List

LIFE MEMBERS

Adam, Mrs. G. Graeme
Bentley, Mr. O. C.
Board of Parks Management
 St. Catharines, Ont.
*Burden, Mr. C. E.
Campbell, Mrs. W. R.
Christie, Mrs. R. J.
Devlin, Mr. C. B.
Dew, Mr. Chas. T.
Dufton, Mr. F. F.
Eaton, Lady
Gibbons, Mrs. J. J.
Gow, Lt. Col. Walter
Gunn, Mr. Donald
Heward, Mrs. A. D.
Holden, Mrs. J. B.
Howard, Mrs. Lewis A.
Jarvis, Miss Bertha
Kennedy, Mrs. J. R.
Laidlaw, Miss Margaret C.
Laidlaw, Mr. R. A.

Laidlaw, Mr. Walter C.
Lyon, Mr. W. H.
Mackendrick, Col. W. G., D.S.O.
McLaughlin, Col. R. S.
McMaster, Mrs. A. G.
McMichael, Mr. S. B.
Norton, Mr. A. A.
Osler, Mrs. F. G.
Patton, Mr. D. C.
Reaves, Mrs. Campbell
Robertson, Miss Marion T.
Rogers, Mrs. Alfred
Rolph, Dr. A. H.
Rose, Col. Hugh A.
Roy, Mr. W. Ormiston
Stubington, Mr. G.
Walker, Mr. Gerald N.
Webster, Mr. A. J.
Webster, Miss Hazel A.
Whytock, Mr. P. L.
Williams, Mrs. H. H.

Wright, Mrs. Hedley

* Deceased.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Abbs, Mr. C. E.
Bedford Park Floral Co. Ltd.,
 Richmond Hill, Ont.
Brash, Mr. W. H.
Budd, Mr. J. P.
Carrothers, Mr. M. C. R.
Cawthra-Elliott, Mrs. G. K.
Dale Estate Ltd.
Duff, Prof. G. H.
Dufton, Mrs. F. F.
Duncan, Mr. James S.
Eaton, Lady
Gallagher, Mrs. J. J.
Ginsberg, Mr. Murray
Gooderham, Mr. S. W.
Grainger, Mr. E. Victor
Grant, Mrs. A. M.
Griffin, Mrs. G. H.
Head, Mr. S. M.
Hill, Miss Louise
Kennedy, Mr. Thomas
Lauder, Mr. Murray
Lemmond, Mr. R. S.

MacKenzie, Mr. Gordon W.
McMaster, Miss Mardette
McNeill, Mr. W. J.
Marshall, Mrs. H. P.
McQueen, Dr. Kenneth E.
Niagara Brand Spray Co. Ltd.
O'Hagan Nursery Ltd.
Patton, Mrs. D. C.
Peters, Miss Mary
Reford, Mrs. R. W.
Robertson, R. S.,
 The Hon. Chief Justice
Rose, Mrs. Hugh A.
Screaton, Mr. S. M.
Sloan, Mrs. Mary
Snively, Mrs. Schuyler
Snowdon, Mrs. C. Allen
Stoakley, Miss Mabel
Thomson, Mrs. P. A.
Tudhope, Mrs. Hilton R.
Tyrrill, Mr. E. W.
Wagstaff, Mr. F.
Webster, Miss Hazel A.

Wilkinson, Mr. Ellis H.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- Abbs, Miss Nina G.
 Alexander, Mr. J. A.
 Allan, Mr. A. M.
 Annis, Mrs. Clinton
 Applebaum, Mr. Lewis
 Arnold, Mr. L. M.
 Auld, Mr. A. G.
 Bailey, Miss Jean
 Baillie, Dr. J. H.
 Baillie, Mrs. J. H.
 Bartle, Mrs. E. W.
 Bartlett, Mr. S. B.
 Bedford, Mr. C.
 Bell, Mr. John C.
 Berry, Mr. J. H.
 Biglow, Mrs. K. W.
 Blackburn, Mr. E. I.
 Bond, Mrs. W. S.
 Boyd, Mrs. Edmund
 Branton, Mr. R. H.
 Braybon, Mrs. R.
 Brown, Mr. A. E.
 Brown, Mr. A. E.
 Brown, Mr. D.
 Bryant, Mr. Kenneth E.
 Bucknell, Mr. Stanley
 Bunting, Mr. Geo. W.
 Burgess, Mrs. H. T.
 Butler, Mr. W.
 Butt, Mr. Leonard W.
 Cameron, Mr. Robt.
 Campbell, Mrs. C. M.
 Campbell, Dr. H. Hoyle
 Cappe, Mr. Nathan R.
 Chalk, Dr. S. G.
 Chater, Mr. H. J.
 Cheetham, Mr. P. H.
 Clancy, Mr. C. J.
 Clark, Mr. B.
 Clarke, Miss Katharine W.
 Coles, Mr. Jas. H.
 Condon, Mr. Alex T.
 Coutts, Mr. M. C.
 Crompton, Mr. David
 Cruickshank, Mr. C. W.
 Crump, Mr. S.
 Currah, Mr. T.
 Dalgleish, Mrs. Oakley
 Danby, Dr. Everett
 Davies, Dr. T. Alexander
 Davis, Mr. Charles
 Davis, Mr. C. A.
 Davis, Mrs. J.
 Daxon, Mr. J., Sr.
 Dean, Mr. Wm. J.
 Deeming, Mr. A. B.
 DeJardine, Dr. G. A.
 Department of Botany, U. of T.
 DesLauriers, Mrs. Barbara
 Dew, Mrs. Chas.
 Dillane, Mrs. M. K.
 Dodge, Miss Eve
 Donohue, Dr. W. L.
 Dufton, Mr. F. R.
 Dyer, Mrs. G. H.
 Edge, Mrs. H. P.
 Elliott, Mr. David F.
 Elliott, Mr. M. G. S.
 Enser, Mr. P. G.
 Favro, Mrs. Peter S.
 Findlay, Miss Dorothy
 Findlay, Mrs. Douglas
 Findlay, Mr. W.
 Finlayson, Mr. L. Roy
 Foggo, Mr. A. S.
 Forbes, Mrs. Nancy A.
 Forbes, Mr. Chas. J.
 Fraser, Mrs. Gordon K.
 Fraser, Mrs. Kaspar
 Fry, Mr. Bernard I.
 Fryer, Mr. R. C.
 Galloway, Mr. L. M.
 Gillies, Mrs. J. A.
 Glass, Mr. J. D.
 Goudge, Mr. Sydney L.
 Gould, Mr. Wm. J.
 Graham, Miss Arleen N.
 Grant, Mr. E. N.
 Granton, Mr. Thos. J.
 Gray, Mr. William B.
 Graydon, Mrs. William
 Green, Miss Thelma D.
 Greensides, Mr. H. D.
 Grieve, Mr. Robt.
 Grubb, Mr. H. B. D.
 Gutteridge, Mr. A.
 Haines, Mr. N. S.
 Hanscom, Mrs. Robt. M.
 Harris, Dr. Thomas E.
 Harrison, Mr. E. J.
 Harriss, Mrs. R. S.
 Hart, Mrs. A. P.

- Harte, Mr. George
Heideman, Mrs. A. H.
Henry, Mr. Fred J.
Herbert, Mr. R. A.
Hodgson, Mr. W. G.
Holdsworth, Miss Vera
Holland Bulb Gardens
Hooper, Mrs. M. Cleeve
Hopkins, Mrs. W. I.
Horn, Mrs. Henry
Hoult, Mrs. E. M.
Hunt, Dr. E. A.
Hutchinson, Mr. E. S.
Hutton, Mr. Sydney B.
Jackes, Miss Margaret B.
Johnson, Mrs. Ellen
Johnston, Mr. H. T.
Jones, Mr. Karl P.
Kee, Mr. J. A. C.
Keenan, Mr. W. J.
Kelly, Dr. C. B.
Kelly, Mrs. Jean
Kelly, Miss Elise
Kerr, Mr. R. D.
Kilner, Mr. J. L.
King, Dr. J. L.
Kinsey, Dr. H. I.
Knight, Mr. P. R.
Lamble, Mr. F. T.
Laurie, Col. W. L.
Laver, Mr. K. G.
Lee, Mr. Leonard S.
Letherland, Mr. O. E.
Lewis, Mrs. R.
Little, Mr. Robt. D.
Longley, Mr. C. W.
Louch, Miss Norma
Lowe, Mr. John A.
Lupton, Mrs. O. V.
MacAndrews, Prof. A. H.
MacEwen, Mr. P. B.
Macintosh, Mrs. J. Maitland
Macklin, Dr. L. A.
MacLennan, Miss Elizabeth
Marcellus, Mrs. Morten M.
Marshall, Mr. C. C.
Marshall, Dr. T. R.
Martin, Mr. G. K.
McBeigh, Mrs. Wm.
McCrimmon, Mr. D. A.
McDowell, Mr. Sam.
McFarlane, Mr. David
McGee, Miss Cynthia
McLeod, Dr. J. M.
McNiven, Miss Mary
McPhail, Mr. I. A.
McPherson, Mrs. R. S.
Miller, Mr. L. A.
Miller, Mrs. M. A.
Mitchell, Mr. Laurence
Molson, Mrs. Herbert
Moore, Mrs. H. Napier
Morgan, Mr. John P.
Morris, Mrs. R. S.
Morrow, Dr. Margaret
Murdoch, Mrs. M. W.
Murphy, Col. F. A.
Neilson, Mrs. C.
Norton, Mrs. A. A.
Norton, Master Arthur Campbell
Norton, Miss Helen
Nunn, Mr. Lewis
Olive, Mrs. Jas. L.
Oliver, Mr. R. W.
Overton, Mr. E. A.
Pady, Mr. Norman R.
Patterson, Mr. Roy E.
Peachey, Mr. E. H.
Perry, Mr. Gordon F.
Phair, Mr. John
Philp, Mr. J. M.
Pidduck, Mr. J. R.
Pocklington, Mr. Thos.
Pongres, Mrs. L. M.
Price, Mr. D. O.
Price, Mrs. E. C.
Rea, Mr. W. H.
Reed, Mr. W. C.
Reid, Mr. F. D.
Renison, Mr. W. E.
Richardson, Mrs. G. G.
Richardson, Mrs. T. B.
Rickaby, Mr. H. C.
Riendeau, Mr. D.
Rigsby, Mr. F. V.
Roe, Mr. Stanley Owen
Ross, Dr. John R.
Ross, Mr. W. Grant
Rushby, Mr. Fred D.
Rushby, Mr. Harry W.
Rushby, Mr. Jack
Sachs, Mrs. W. R.
Sandau, Mrs. Harold
Scandrett, Mr. H. B.
Scott, Mrs. L. M.
Scott, Mrs. E. Stickney

- Selwood, Mr. Archie
 Shapiro, Mr. Louis
 Sharpe, Mr. A. E.
 Sherwood, Mr. P.
 Simpson, Mrs. Jeanette V.
 Sims, Mrs. Mary
 Smith, Mr. Arthur E.
 Smith, Miss Hazel
 Smith, Mr. M. D.
 Smyth, Mr. C. J.
 Smyth, Mr. Edward G.
 Snowdon, Mrs. C. Allen
 Snyder, Mrs. Warren
 Spenceley, Mr. James A.
 Staines, Mr. Harry
 Stemp, Mr. G. Stirling
 Stephens, Mrs. T. T.
 Stensson, Mr. J. V.
 Stephenson, Mr. C. R.
 Stollery, Mrs. Alan
 Stoneman, Mr. H.
 Sutton, Mr. Harry
 Tarver, Mrs. Norman
 Teskey, Mr. F. C.
 Teskey, Mrs. F. C.
 Thomas, Mr. J. Lewis
 Thompson, Mr. J. H.
 Tindale, Mrs. C. E.
 Trebilcock, Mr. A. J.
 Trent, Mr. Seymour
 Trent, Mrs. Seymour
 Turnbull, Mr. E. R.
 Tyrrill, Mrs. E. W.
 Vance, Mr. W. T.
 VanDusen, Mrs. H.
 Vrooman, Mr. H. W.
 Waddell, Mr. Mac
 Wallace, Mrs. A.
 Ward, Mr. Kenneth
 Warden, Mr. Arthur S.
 Wardlaw, Mr. J. M.
 Warner, Mr. M. D.
 Watson, Mr. R.
 Webster, Mr. Frank E.
 Wells, Mrs. N. L.
 Weston, Miss B. E.
 Wilcox, Mrs. C. R.
 Wilks, Mr. Wm. C.
 Williams, Mr. J.
 Wilson, Mr. Basil T.
 Wilson, Mr. Gordon A.
 Wilson, Mrs. Clifford T.
 Wilson, Mrs. J. Lockie
 Winter, Mr. L. A.
 Wood, Mr. C. F.
 Woods, Mrs. H. C.
 Wray, Mr. E. S.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Adams, Mrs. F. D.
 Aitken, Mr. R. R.
 Alexander, Mr. L. C.
 Ambrose, Mr. H. S.
 Anderson, Mrs. J. W.
 Andrews, Mrs. Peter
 Anguish, Mr. John
 Armstrong, Mrs. J.
 Atkinson, Mr. Vincent
 Baird, Miss Rachel M.
 Baker, Mr. George A.
 Baker, Mrs. J. F.
 Baldwin, Miss Sarah
 Bantle, Mrs. G.
 Barker, Mr. S.
 Barnes, Mr. John
 Bartlett, Mrs. S. B.
 Barton, Mr. G. S.
 Basye, Mr. Robt. E.
 Bealey, Mr. E. R.
 Becker, Mr. C. J.
 Beemer, Mr. A. T.
 Bellair, Mr. Wm.
 Bennett, Mr. J. T.
 Bent, Mrs. E. D.
 Bentley, Mr. E. D.
 Bishop, Mr. Bruce
 Blackmore, Mr. Gordon
 Booth, Mrs. E. L.
 Borland, Mr. W. George
 Boyd, Mr. S. C.
 Bradford, Mrs. W. A.
 Britnell, Mr. G. R.
 Bromhall, Mrs. H. B.
 Bromley, Mr. L. J.
 Brown, Mr. E. R.
 Bryan, Mr. Alfred T. G.
 Buchanan, Mr. Wm. C.
 Buck, Mr. F.
 Bunkum, Mrs. C. H.

- Burgess, Mr. John W.
Burgess, Mr. Harry
Burke, Mr. Huber G.
Burrows, Mrs. Katharine L.
Barston, Mr. J.
Gadsby, Mr. Milton
Calder, Dr. A.
Cameron, Miss Anne J.
Cameron, Mr. Jas.
Caradoc Nurseries Ltd.
Carruthers, Mr. Geo. W.
Carter, Mr. F. C.
Carter, Mrs. J. Selby
Carter, Mr. J. Selby
Cashmore, Mr. Len
Castle, Miss Minerva S.
Caudwell, Mr. Norman S.
Chapman, Dr. E. G.
Childs, Mr. F. L.
Chipp, Mrs. W. G.
Clark, Mr. A. H.
Clarke, Miss Aldyth M. R.
Clark, Mrs. D. A.
Clement, Miss Jessie
Cliff, Rev. Dr. H. W.
Clifford, Mr. Ray
Clifford, Mr. W. B.
Cocks, Mr. Arthur E.
Corbridge, Mrs. A.
Cornell, Mr. Erle
Corsie, Mrs. L.
Cox, Mr. A. E.
Crain, Mr. Fred M.
Crawford, Mrs. A.
Cross, Judge Eric W.
Crowther, Mr. James E.
Culver, Mr. George
Cumings, Dr. E. A.
Dale, Mrs. Alexina
Davidson, Mr. E.
Dawe, Mrs. Geo.
Dayfoot, Mr. H. C.
Deeks, Mr. G. C.
Deeney, Mr. James M.
Dennis, Mr. W. A.
dePencier, Mr. Joseph
Dillman, Mr. Wallace E.
Diplock, Mr. F.
Doan, Mr. H. F.
Dobbin, Mr. W. D.
Dotzenrod, Mr. Roy H.
Dove, Miss Margaret E.
Downey, Mrs. A. H.
Drummond, Miss Mary
Duckworth, Mr. Ernest
Dufton, Mrs. F. R.
Dunoon, Mr. George E.
Eadie, Miss H. I.
Eppes, Mrs. L. A.
Erickson, Mrs. R. E.
Evans, Miss Naomi
Evers, Mrs. M.
Falls, Mrs. H. S.
Farmer, Mrs. E. B.
Faulkner, Mrs. G. C.
Faulkner, Mr. H. J.
Fenton, Col. Wm.
Ferguson, Mr. W. H.
Field, Mr. A. E.
Findlay, Mrs. J. W. M.
Finley, Mr. John
Fleming, Mr. Wm. G.
Foulkes, Miss Alice
Fraser, Dr. J. R.
Frost, Mr. J. P.
Froud, Mr. F. K.
Fuller Mrs. E. A.
Fyfe, Mr. A.
Gable, Mrs. Jean
Gammon, Mrs. A. E.
Ganley, Mr. J. F.
Gaut, Mr. Charles
Gertsen, Mr. H.
Gilbert, Mr. C.
Gilbert, Mr. P. R.
Gillan, Miss K. M.
Gordon, Mr. J. N.
Gordon, Mr. W. T.
Gough, Mr. Robt.
Gowland, Dr. J. H. C.
Grant, Mr. Hugh W.
Grice, Mr. Fred C.
Griffiths, Miss Olive M.
Grundy, Mr. Harry
Gundy, Mrs. C. L.
Gunnell, Mr. R. F.
Hainer, Mr. H. C.
Hall, Mrs. Olive
Hall, Mr. Roy
Hamblin, Mr. W. J.
Hamilton, Mr. D. T.
Hamilton, Mrs. W. L.
Hancock, Mr. W. J.
Hardwicke, Mrs. Rosa
Hargraft, Mrs. W. S.
Harland, Mrs. Florence

- Harry, Mr. Ivor
Harrison, Mr. Tom
Harron, Mr. Gerald
Harris, Mrs. D.
Harvie, Mrs. D. B.
Harwood, Miss Dorothy
Haslett, Miss Jean
Haslett, Mr. A. J.
Haylock, Mr. Geo. L.
Healey, Mr. T. E.
Heathcote, Mr. A.
Heintz, Mr. William
Hermiston, Mrs. B.
Henderson, Dr. A.
Hick, Mr. Walter
Higham, Mr. H. C.
Higham, Mrs. H. C.
Hill, Mrs. A. Griffin
Hockenberger, Mr. Irving
Holway, Mrs. H.
Horticultural Experiment Station
Horton, Mr. J. W.
Howatt, Mr. Everett, Jr.
Howlett, Mr. Sydney E.
Hughes, Mrs. Dorothy
Hunt, Mrs. H. A.
Hurst, Mr. Harry M.
Hussey, Mr. H. W.
Hutchings, Mr. F.
Irwin, Mrs. D.
James, Mr. A.
Jardine, Mrs. H.
Jeffries, Mr. Albert J.
Jehu, Mrs. Marguerite
Jempson, Mr. Percy
Jennison, Mrs. G. L.
Johnson, Mrs. H.
Johnson, Mr. Nelson
Johnson, Mr. S.
Johnston, Mrs. J. A.
Jones, Mr. Lewis E.
Jubien, Mr. E. B.
Karn, Mr. W. A.
Keith, Mr. J. Clark
Kelley, Mrs. F. M.
Kidd, Mr. Ernest
King, Mr. Oscar H.
Kinncar, Mrs. W.
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. H. W.
Kirkpatrick, Dr. T. A.
Konopka, Mrs. S.
Kordes, Mr. Wilhelm
Lambert, Mrs. Claire
Lang, Mrs. C. A.
Laurance, Miss Anne
Law, Mr. Ernest
LeGallais, Mr. F. G.
Lehn, Mrs. H.
Leslie, Dr. J. H.
Lewis, Mrs. Ken
Lewis, Mr. W. E.
Little, Mr. Geo. E.
Littlejohn, Mr. J. M.
Lounds, Mrs. W. A.
Low, Mr. Douglas
Lye, Mr. Elliott A.
MacDonald Mrs. A. J.
MacEachern, Mrs. Gordon
MacLean, Miss Annie E.
MacTaggart, Mr. E. H.
Main Library — City of Ottawa
Maple, Mr. C.
Markle, Mr. James
Martin, Mr. Bill
Martin, Mr. F. J.
Martin, Mrs. Hobart
Matthews, Mrs. M. E.
Matthews, Mr. E. G.
Martyn, Mr. R.
Max, Mrs. R. H.
McAdams, Mr. W. G.
McAlpine, Mrs. D. G.
McCall, Mr. C. H.
McCarroll, Mr. T. A.
McCauley, Miss Helen
McDonnell, Mr. D. J.
McGregor, Miss M. C.
McLean, Mr. Angus
McLeod, Mrs. Florence
McVitty, Mr. Charles E.
Meens, Mr. Walter
Mercer, Mr. S.
Meynell, Mrs. G.
Micheli, Mr. Jos.
Miller, Miss Adelaide Lash
Millar Mr. James A.
Mills, Mr. C. E.
Mitchell, Mr. Emerson
Mitchell, Mrs. W. H.
Molson, Mr. John H.
Monaghan, Mrs. J. V.
Morden, Mr. Bruce
Morell, Mr. Ross B.
Moyle, Dr. Carl T.
Munro, Mr. Angus
Munro, Mrs. A. Campbell

- Munro, Mr. H. S.
 Murdoch, Mr. Arthur M.
 Murdoch, Mrs. R. E.
 Murray, Mrs. Wm.
 Naismith, Mrs. A. L.
 Neil, Mrs. Dorothy
 Neilson, Mr. Robt.
 Newell, Dr. D. B.
 Newhook, Mr. W.
 Newton, Mrs. Howard
 Nichols, Mr. John H.
 Norris, Mr. Victor J.
 Noxon, Mr. A. G.
 Noyes, Mrs. Ada
 Nunn, Mrs. Lewis
 Oag, Miss Pearl
 Ogg, Mr. John M.
 Oille, Mrs. Wm. A.
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Then took the generous host

A basket filled with Roses. Every guest
Cried, "Give me Roses!" and he thus addressed
His words to all; "He who exalts them most
In song, he only shall the Roses wear".

Then sang a guest: "The Rose's cheeks are fair;
It crowns the purple bowl, and no one knows
If the Rose colors it, or it the Rose".

And sang another: "Crimson is its hue,
And on its breast the morning's crystal dew
Is changed to rubies". Then a third replied:
"It blushed in the sun's enamored sight
As a young virgin on her wedding night,

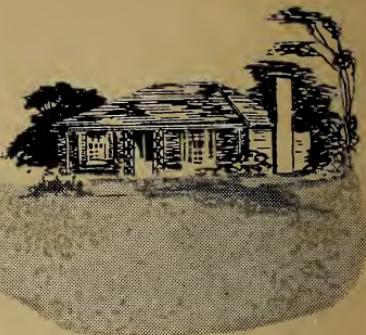
When from her face the bridegroom lifts the veil".
When all had sung their songs, I, Hassan, tried.
"The Rose", I sang, "is either red or pale,
Like maidens whom the flame of passion burns,
And Love or Jealousy controls, by turns.
Its buds are lips preparing for a kiss;
Its open flowers are like the blush of bliss
On lovers' cheeks; the thorns its armor are,
And in its centre shines a golden star,
As on a favorite's cheek a sequin glows—
And thus the garden's favorite is the Rose".

The master from his open basket shook
The Roses on my head.

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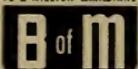
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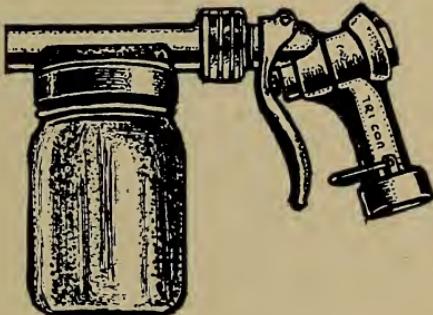
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